FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

A new cease-fire agreement scheduled to take effect 10 April was not honored, and areas in West Beirut came under concentrated artillery fire from the eastern sector, wounding a large number of civilians and causing fires in several places, Beirut radio reported. Tension on the contact lines subsequently eased as the fighting died out, the radio noted. Beirut radio said the Lebanese-Syrian summit is expected this week although no official date has been set. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt, colleagues of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, to discuss "pressing national affairs," including efforts to implement decisions of the Lausanne conference, according to the radio.

Commenting on the disengagement agreement approved by the Higher Political Security Committee, a "nationalist source" cited by the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio dismissed the plan as a "small card" which President al-Jumayyil will attempt to portray as a "huge achievement" in his talks with the Syrians. The source said the disengagement plan is so general as to encourage "further maneuvers" by the government group, which is still playing for time in the hope of receiving external assistance. Syria's *TISHRIN*, in an editorial reviewed by Damascus radio, stressed that the disengagement plan is designed to achieve a cease-fire and preserve Lebanon's unity. The disengagement lines must separate the fighters but not the citizens, the paper asserted, and Syria will not allow "partitionist forces" to undermine Lebanon's unity by transforming the disengagement lines into a "fait accompli."

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will meet with DFLP and PFLP leaders Nayif Hawatimah and George Habash in Algiers on 20 April, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing Palestinian sources.

Iraq-Israel

The Iraqi newspapers *ATH-THAWRAH* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warned that Israel is preparing new "aggression" against Iraq, and the Iraqi foreign minister sent a message to the UN secretary general concerning Israel's "aggressive intentions" against Iraq's scientific and industrial installations, INA reported. A senior Israeli official cited by Jerusalem radio dismissed as "absurd" the charge that Israel is planning to attack Iraq's "chemical" plant.

Iran-Iraq War

Delegation in Tokyo — Iran has no intention of escalating the war with Iraq, but foresees no immediate end to it, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, KYODO reported. In another report, following an earlier meeting with Velayati and other Iranian officials, Japanese officials disclosed that Iran had warned of Soviet efforts to increase its influence in the Middle East and criticized the USSR for helping Iraq wage chemical warfare, according to KYODO.

Egyptian Initiative — An Egyptian initiative to end the Gulf war is being "studied" before being sent to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the current head of the Nonaligned Movement, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said in an interview reported by MENA. Asked whether he was suggesting that peacekeeping forces be sent to Iran and Iraq, Mubarak answered: "Why not?" A commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service asserted that Mubarak's diplomatic initiative is designed to extricate Egypt from its political isolation and concluded that it "will not change the course of the war."

Iranian Reinforcements — More than 4,000 revolution guards left for the battle fronts on 9 and 10 April, Tehran radio reported.

Iranian Atom Bomb — Iran is constructing an atomic bomb in Bushehr which is likely to be ready in 2 years, the Italian weekly *PANORAMA* alleged according to KUNA.

Clergyman Defects — Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani, a former assistant to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and brother-in-law of President Ali Khamene'i, recently defected to Iraq and attacked Khomeyni's "inhuman practices" against the Iranian people and his departure from Islamic teachings in a series of addresses broadcast in Iraqi radio and television Persian language programs.

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Arab League Denies Conference Postponement

JN111228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, 11 Apr (INA) — An official source in the Arab League Secretariat General has refuted reports about the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference to convene in Tunis in the middle of next month.

In a statement to INA, the source said that these reports are groundless and no Arab country so far has requested the postponement of this conference. He explained that the conference will convene as scheduled and will be devoted to the preparation of the forthcoming Arab summit in Riyadh.

The 81st Arab League Council session which convened in Tunis at the end of last month at the foreign minister level had decided the date and venue of the Arab Foreign Ministers emergency conference.

Arab League's Klibi, USSR Envoy Hold Tunis Talks

LD092039 Kuwait KUNA in English 1935 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, April 9 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union shares the Arab League's concern about Israeli aggression and expansionism in the Middle East, especially recent threats against Syria, the Soviet ambassador here reaffirmed Monday.

Speaking after a meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, the envoy Vselovod Kizichenko told newsmen that the two officials had discussed Israeli aggressive intentions in what has been dubbed by League officials as "urgent contacts" undertaken by Klibi in response to signs of a looming Israeli-Syrian confrontation in Lebanon.

League sources said that the discussion focussed on the Israeli military buildup in Lebanon's eastern Al-Biqa' valley, and on recent Israeli threats to strike at Syria across the increasingly tense demarcation line.

The League Saturday released a statement warning Israel that any new attack it launched would have consequences that "this time, will not be confined within the bounds of the (Middle East) regions."

Arab League Warns of Israeli Attack Against Syria

JN071953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis — The Arab League has warned the international community of the dangers posed by Israel's concentration of its forces on Lebanese territories, its mobilization of its military forces, and the statements which Israeli officials are making against Syria and the Palestinian forces.

In a statement issued today, the League called on the international community to deter Israel against embarking on any new aggression. The statement says: Israel's concentration of forces in the occupied Lebanese territory and its mobilization of its military forces, as well as the statements which Israeli officials are making against Syria and the Palestinian forces, constitute a serious threat against an Arab country, which is a member of the League, and against the Palestinian people fighting for their usurped rights.

The Arab League warned of the impending dangers and called on the international community to deter Israel against embarking on any new aggression, because it is certain that the results of any aggresion this time will not be confined to the region.

'Arafat, Hawatimah, Habash To Meet 20 Apr

JN102103 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 0 Apr 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Palestinian sources in Beirut and Amman emphasized this evening that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, will meet in Algiers on the 20th of this month.

In Damascus, the PFLP denied yesterday's reports that the three Palestinian leaders met in Aden.

In another development, the PFLP Central Committee began a working session in Damascus today, described as important. It will study the developments that followed the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and will discuss the Palestinian working program following the Aden meeting at the end of last month. The PFLP announced that its Central Committee will issue a very important statement at the end of its session.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Meeting

JN101212 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Damascus — The intensified meetings of the Joint Command of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and the PFLP have resulted in an agreement to hold the expected meeting with the Fatah Central Committee in Algiers early next week. This agreement expresses the good intenstions of the PFLP-DFLP joint command toward the Fatah Movement in order to create the proper climate for this meeting. The promotion of the PLO's domestic relations depend on the results of this meeting.

The DFLP-PFLP Joint Command's response to the PDRY mediation has come after 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP member and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's envoy to the Algerian and Syrian capitals, has met with the DFLP-PFLP Joint Command and acquainted them with the results of the meeting in Aden between the YSP leadership and the Fatah Central Committee's delegation led by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member.

'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir has also drawn up practical concepts regarding the success of the tripartite meeting, and

expressed the PDRY chairman's desire that this meeting among Fatah, the DFLP, and the PFLP be held as soon as possible.

The Joint Command has informed 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir that its declared viewpoint in the Aden statement represents the viewpoint of the four [as published] factions, that this viewpoint does not stipulate preconditions regarding the meeting with the Fatah Central Committee, and that the conflicting viewpoints do not mean that the meeting must not be held to achieve the common factors that would guarantee the PLO's unity, protect it from the dangers of dissension, and provide it with a political and organizational program that would constitute the material and political platform for the alliance among all the national Palestinian actions.

Halhul Mayor Reports to 'Arafat on U.S. Tour

GF090951 Doha QNA in Arabic 0902 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, 9 Apr (QNA) — Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met yesterday evening with the exiled Halhul mayor Mr Muhammad Milhim who submitted a report on the results of his recent U.S. tour, which included six states and was made at the invitation of the American Friends Society.

Mr Milhim told the QNA correspondent in Tunis that his U.S.tour was aimed at explaining to the U.S. public the just demands of the Palestinian people, their suffering inside and outside the occupied territories, and the role of the PLO in leading the struggle of this people who have been striving to establish their independent state on their land.

Mr Milhim said that he perceived U.S. public opinion's response to the Arab viewpoint on the conflict with Israel and that the American people have begun to understand the reality of the Israeli entity as a racist and expansionist entity.

He expressed belief that two factors are responsible for this change: The first is the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and that this was accompanied by massacres at Sabra and Shatila. Second is the increasing criticism by the region's states of the U.S. policy, which is partial to Israel.

He noted in this regard that the statements made by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan contributed to a great extent in exposing the wrong U.S. policy in dealing with the developments of the Middle East crisis. He said that these statements had alerted the U.S. media — which reported the Jordanian monarch's statements daily and extensively — to the fact that this criticism came from a country friendly to the United States, and were thus considered interesting and had actually stirred wide scale arguments within American public opinion.

In his statement, Mr Milhim indicated the necessity for all the concerned Arabic news media to make a move in the U.S. arena with sincere and continuous effort to employ some of the positive changes in the Senate, the Congress, or any other council with influence on the American political decision.

The Halhul mayor said that he briefed Mr 'Arafat on the results of his contacts with the Palestinian community in the United States and on the results of the Land Day celebrations held in a number of American states with the participation of the Arab community, the friendly American societies, and the American masses.

He added that he conveyed to Mr 'Arafat the assurances of the Palestinian community in the United States regarding their absolute adherence to the unity of the Palestinian struggle under the leadership of the PLO and to the necessity of reorganizing the Palestinian arena as soon as possible on the basis of the PLO unity and according to the PNC resolutions.

AL-KHALIJ Interviews PLO's An-Natshah

GF110830 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Apr 84 p 15

[Interview with Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in Saudi Arabia and member of the Fatah Central Committee by *AL-KHALIJ* editorial board — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-KHALIJ*: What is the PLO's strategy to rescue the Palestinian revolution from its current crisis?

An-Natshah: Actually, we are not facing a problem of a lack of decisions, division of views or uncertainty in the strategic and tactical line of the Palestinian work. Fortunately, all these issues are clear and there are no differences on them, but the problem which we are facing in the resistance movement in particular, and which the Arab world is facing in general, is the great distance between the practical application and the political principles, resolutions and instructions.

We are not in a crisis because a clear political line does not exist or because we do not know what we want, but because of not implementing the moral revolutionary practice which is in harmony with the clear political line and the resolutions unanimously adopted by various sides in the Palestinian arena.

Everyone in the Palestinian arena is currently invited to sincerely stand together without any quarrels to implement the resolutions accepted by everyone, or else we will be in one valley and our sayings will be in another because we do not practice unanimity with these principles. Thus there will be a great distance between the masses and us.

The masses are the mainspring of the revolution. They followed this course, convinced of the need to sacrifice not for gain, because the period of gains has not yet come. The people should have a good opinion of us because of sincere work, and let it be an example not only to the Palestinian people but also to the Arab people, because the Palestinian revolution is in the foremost ranks of the Arab liberation movement.

In my view, the only problem we are facing in the Palestinian resistance movement is the implementation of the revolutionary theories and the political resolutions. All the other problems follow this one.

AL-KHALIJ: What is the current plan for escalating the military work inside [the occupied territories]?

An-Natshah: The problem is also in implementation. The decision exists and the second priority for the revolution following political reconciliation is an escalation of the military work inside [the occupied territories]. There are a great number of youths, the contacts are excellent money is not an obstacle and there are also arms. All the operation needs is organization and this is what we are hoping to achieve in the next stage.

AL-KHALIJ: Thus, how do you explain the PLO's stance toward the peaceful plans, particularly following Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to Cairo?

An-Natshah: In the Fatah Central Committee statement regarding the visit, Abu 'Ammar said the visit is a violation of the Camp David accords and we affirmed our total rejection of Camp David, but the PLO's attention toward demanding its rights and not peace is the basis of work. The best formula for demanding the rights is the peace formula, but we did not find a power in the world which could eliminate the occupation through peace. Thus we did not find a way other than armed struggle. When we asked for a Palestinian state on part of our territory as a meaningful step, no one proposed a concession for an inch of Palestinian land. No one has the right to make a concession for that. The real and final goal of the Palestinian revolution is liberation of all Palestine.

AL-KHALIJ: Does this apply to what took place in order to restore Sinai and what As-Sadat did in this regard?

An-Natshah: Apparently As-Sadat restored all of the Sinai except Taba, but can this be done on a pan-Arab level? Thus we have the right to ask: Why did As-Sadat agree to liberate the Egyptian territories only and not liberate the Palestinian land for which he was responsible, that is the Gaza Strip? How does an Arab regime permit the occupation of Lebanon which may also result in occupation of other places or a future strike at the Egyptian Army? While on the Palestinian level, despite our willingness to restore a part of our land we refuse to give up the rest of the occupied parts. Thus we refuse to alter the Palestinian charter and when we accepted the Fes summit it was the minimum for the Palestinians. Giving hope to the masses by an operation of false peace is the biggest betrayal of the masses, and whoever accepts it out of knowledge or ignorance contributes in the deception of the masses.

AL-KHALIJ: What about the reasons for the differences inside the Palestinian ranks and how far did the dialogue in this regard reach? And how do you view the possibility of a meeting?

An-Natshah: There are no differences among the sons of Fatah on the importance of changes or among Fatah leaders that there are wrong practices which should be confronted and stopped. The difference is about the means of these changes. The reasons for using new ways of change go back to a variation of the revolution's situation after Beirut. There are two reasons for what took place: The first is an internal Palestinian reason which is justified and accepted—that there should be a change. The second is an Arab reason which does not accept the revolution's great steadfastness in Lebanon and wants to harm this steadfastness. The distortion of Palestinian fighting was not innocent. Arabs and Muslims have fought before, since the battles of Siffin and Al-Jamal and until now have resulted in the death of thousands of victims. However, a broad view was not adopted as on the Palestinian level. Its goal is to distort the image of the Palestinian revolutionary giant.

This Palestinian faction had to aim at a change either inside or ourside Fatah on the condition of beneficial terms, but what took place was a dialogue by guns, and the interference of some Arab regimes was clear. Despite issuing dismissal resolutions, the next Fatah meeting will decide everything; also their participation or nonparticipation will be decided by the PLO and not Fatah alone.

AL-KHALIJ: From the beginning, the "opposition" group tried to follow the ways of democratic change. However, the leadership did not respond, it was forced to carry arms, and there were great human losses. Don't you consider this act a justification to correct the course of the revolution after the democratic ways failed?

An-Natshah: As long as they were forced to carry arms, then that is not a choice and we endeavor to chose the ideal way. I do not deny the existance of nondemocratic practices. However, the question is where to begin. If their acts are justified then that means not to achieve a result. We extended our hand for change to all the sides with no result.

Regarding the subject of changes in Fatah, this is the primary Palestinian work during this stage, nobody can relinquish it, and there can be no honest revolutionary Palestinian work if the changes are not carried out. The main reason for this is not only the good performance of duties by the revolution but also honoring the blood of the martyrs who sacrificed for a clean revolution far from corrupters, exploiters and engagements in things other than the revolution.

AL-KHALIJ: Let us return to the subject of a comprehensive view of the changes.

An-Natshah: The distribution of duties to the leadership and the execution of the decisions are the basis of the changes. And on the popular level strong relations should be restored with the masses. This will not take place unless the link between the leadership and people is clear. And on the military level, future military policy should be formed on the basis of the role of the effective and struggling masses. Our job should not be a classical war. Politically we must be clear in dealing with friends, brothers and enemies. And organizationally there are those who climbed over the revolution and achieved interests on the basis of the martyr's blood. Those should be called to task and expelled from the revolution. All non-democratic practices should be stopped and if we cannot correct these matters, then I call for a new revolution.

Diplomatic Source Cited on USSR Mideast Stance

GF081802 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 30

[Muhammad Khalid Qatmah dispatch]

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Arab diplomatic source told *AL-ANBA'* that Moscow has explained to the Syrian capital its view and presented a detailed analysis on what it believes is the current Arab political situation. This came during the visit which Geydar Ali Rza Aliyev, [member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers], made to Damascus. During this visit, he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held long talks with the three vice presidents: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Rif'at al-Asad, and Zuhayr Mashariqah.

The informed source said the Soviet analysis stemmed from a basic point — which Mr Aliyev stressed — and that the analysis and its results were mainly based on the Arab-Soviet strategic interest, which sees any move in Syria's steadfast situation toward the United States and Israel in Lebanon as serving the U.S. camp and threatening Soviet security.

The important Soviet delegate intended to define this issue so that there will not be a doubt that Moscow is determined to continue its total support of Syria and the nationalist forces in Lebanon, and so that the discussion on its analysis will not take place within the framework of the current Arab disputes. The Soviet analysis stressed that the Lebanese situation was an example of the victories that can be achieved against the United States and Israel. It concluded from the Lebanese situation a very significant fact, that is, that the existence of the nationalist parties in Lebanon was the definite factor for the opposition front's steadfastness and that without their existence it would have been impossible to achieve the honorable results. Pointing out the importance of a work plan and a domestic resistance that can be supported, it is possible to confront the U.S. and Israeli plans. Within the limits of this old-new Soviet view, Moscow believes that reliance on traditional forces is a mistake which should be corrected by adjusting the balance in the favor of ideological parties and in order to impose the establishment of a front which includes the pan-Arab and progressive parties.

The Arab diplomat said that the Soviet analysis refuses to rely on religious forces which believe basically that their formation contradicts with the national struggle front, and that the conversion of these forces'stances according to their sectarian interests is always possible, which does not necessarily serve long-term national goals in this fateful battle. The Soviet analysis also raised the point of forming an Arab front to oppose the U.S.-Israeli alliance. It has become evident that this alliance will also include Iran, thus forming a tripartite axis which will be prepared to accept countries being made to fear the Soviet influence.

Moscow says it has evidence proving that the United States is trying to reactivate this diabolical alliance and that it is trying to force Iraq into accepting one of two choices: collapse and religious forces' rule or turning a blind eye to the United States and its plots. Moscow believes that in either case the pan-Arab movement will pay a high price and that any rule by the clergy in Iraq will spread the contagion to Syria via its border.

AL-ANBA' Reports Arab-Turkish Crisis

GF091818 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Khalil Baydhun dispatch]

[Excerpt] The issue of Turkey's constructing a dam on the Euphrates River before agreeing with Syria and Iraq to divide the water among the three countries began to heat up in a way threatening to create a crisis in relations, if Turkey continues to ignore the Iraqi and Syrian interests in the water.

AL-ANBA' has learned from well-informed Gulf sources that the Gulf countries are currently studying a request presented by Syria to not provide Gulf loans to Turkey for financing the construction of the dam on the Euphrates River until an agreement is reached between Turkey, Syria and Iraq on dividing the water and according to the international rules in this regard.

In its request, Syria explained the extent of the potential damage to it and Iraq if Turkey — regardless of the Syrian and Iraqi interests — implements the construction of the dam with the water of the river which is supposed to be one of the most important water resources of both countries and which irrigates large areas of their lands.

Palestinian Fighters Arrive in Baghdad 7 Apr

JN080852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — The third group of the Palestinian revolution fighters, who left Lebanon in the aftermath of the rebellion against the PLO by dissident elements supported by the Syrian regime and allied to the Zionist entity, arrived in Baghdad last night.

The fighters expressed their great love for and pride in Iraq's people and leader as well as in Iraq's unwavering pan-Arab stands toward supporting the Palestinian revolution and confronting all forms of plotting against the Arab nation.

Upon arrival, the Palestinian revolution fighters were received by the members of the Arab liberation movements bureau in the RCC and Baghdad PLO office director 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Baghdad Voice of PLO Reports Resistance Operations

Sidon Attack

JN061724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The escalation of Palestinian and national Lebanese armed resistance against the forces of Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon is still continuing.

A spokesman for the enemy's army said that a soldier of the Zionist border guards was injured yesterday afternoon in a hand grenade explosion in the main street of Sidon in southern Lebanon. The grenade was thrown at a Zionist military patrol in a sector which witnessed repeated attacks for several months. The Zionist army combed the area in search of the attackers. Eyewitnesses said that the occupation forces opened fire yesterday on seven citizens in Sidon causing injuries to them after the explosion.

Zionist military sources justified this criminal act by saying that an armed man had thrown a grenade at the patrol which in turn opened fire in all directions. The Zionist forces detained 10 persons for investigation and roamed the streets calling on shopkeepers through loudspeakers to close their shops.

The Zionist forces had earlier evicted inhabitants from the buildings around the government departments in Sidon, which have been turned into a military intelligence and investigation center by the Zionists. It opened fire to hasten the eviction operation which resulted in great damage to the houses and a power cut. The only road from Beirut to the south, which passes through the town of Jazzin, remained closed for cars for the 3d consecutive day.

Reports from Lebanon this morning say that the Zionist forces have isolated the Al-Biqa' area from the rest of Lebanon. Press agency correspondents in Lebanon predicted that this measure masks the possibility of Zionist forces' carrying out an extensive aggression against Lebanon.

Tulkarm, Hebron Attacks

JN081717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1610 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Our fighters inside the occupied homeland escalated their heroic operations against the Zionist occupation forces. A group of our fighters attacked a bus belonging to Zionist settlers near Nur Shams Camp in Tulkarm.

Another group of our fighters hurled a hand grenade at a Zionist occupation forces' patrol near Al-'Arrub Camp in Hebron. The enemy radio has admitted the two operations and, as usual, claimed they resulted in no casualties.

10 April Report

JN101730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing their escalating heroic operations against the Zionist occupation forces' positions and personnel, causing several human and material losses. Using hand grenades, our revolutionaries attacked a Zionist patrol near Silwan, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The attack caused several casualties among the patrol's personnel. Our revolutionaries also attacked another Zionist military patrol as it was passing near the 'Afrah settlement near Nablus earlier today. Using hand grenades in the attack, our revolutionaries caused casualties to a number of Zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted these two attacks, and said that the Israeli forces immediately combed the areas of the operations to search for our revolutionaries. Their attempts were in vain.

Two South Lebanon Reports

JN101746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are further escalating their heroic operations against the Zionist invasion forces, inflicting several human and material losses on them. A group of resistance men planted radio-controlled explosive charges in the coastal road near Al-Ghaziyah. The explosion completely demolished one vehicle in the Zionist military patrol, and either killed or wounded its personnel. The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed that it did not cause any losses to Israeli soldiers. He added that the Israeli forces immediately cut all roads leading to the site of the explosion, and used helicopters in a campaign to search for the attackers, who returned safely to base.

Another group of resistance men attacked a Zionist position north of Tyre in southern Lebanon last night. Using machine guns, the resistance men killed or wounded several Israeli soldiers in that position.

KUWAIT

Reportage on Visit of PRC Foreign Minister

Wu Arrives, Comments

LD102051 Kuwait KUNA in English 2002 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 10 (KUNA) — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here Tuesday night for a two-day visit during which he is scheduled to meet H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and prime minister.

In an arrival statement, the minister said that his visit, originally scheduled for last year but postponed for unspecified reasons, sought to strengthen contacts with Kuwait and discuss issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations. Wu said he was also looking forward to seeing for himself Kuwait's achievements.

He added that his country was deeply concerned about Iraq-Iran war, pointing out that the foreign ministers of both countries had been invited to Beijing last year to discuss ways of ending the conflict. But China was neutral in the war and wanted above all to find a peaceful solution as soon as possible, he said. He reiterated that China had not provided any kind of military aid to either side in the war.

Wu was met at the airport by a delegation led by minister of state for cabinet affairs, and acting foreign and information minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, as well as a number of senior officials and Chinese diplomats.

Wu arrived from Bahrain, as part of a six-country tour of Arab and European states.

Amir, Prime Minister Receive Wu

LD111057 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] At 1000 this morning his highness the amir of Kuwait received His Excellency Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the PRC, who handed his highness a letter from the Chinese president. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, Kuwait's ambassador to the PRC, and the PRC ambassador to Kuwait.

At 1030 this morning His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, received His Excellency Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and foreign minister of the PRC, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, the PRC ambassador to Kuwait, and Kuwait's ambassador to the PRC.

OMAN

'Abdallah Departs for Egypt With Message for Mubarak

GF101359 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation today left the country for the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt on a 2-day visit.

In a predeparture statement, he told our radio correspondent that he carries a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id to his brother Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dealing with the consultations between the two leaders on Arab and international issues that concern the two fraternal countries.

Answering a question about the return of Egypt to the Arab League, he said: Egypt is part of the Arab ranks. Its many moves in the service of the critical issues of the Arab nation are evidence of this. As for its membership, that is merely a formality.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives U.S. Ambassador Cutler

GF101824 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chief of the National Guard, received at his office in the Royal Court today Walter Leon Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

UAE

President Al Nuhayyan Receives YAR Chief of Staff

GF101804 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Al-'Ain, 10 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on current Arab developments and ways to boost cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

The message was delivered by Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces, during an audience here with Shaykh Zayid today at Al-Makan Palace.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chamberlain of the Presidential Court; Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of staff; Muhammad al-Khawi, Yemeni ambassador; and the accompanying delegation.

PDRY

Egyptian Party Official Arrives in Aden

GF102030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Lufti al-Khuli, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Egyptian Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party, arrived in Aden this morning for a visit that will last several days. During this visit he will hold discussions and exchange views with the YSP leadership on the developments the Arab region is witnessing.

He was received by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, Central Committee member and assistant secretary of the Central Committee secretary, at Aden International Airport.

Mubarak Reports on Initiative To End Gulf War

NC101211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that the Egyptian initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war presently is being studied before it is sent to Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister and head of the current session of the Nonaligned Movement.

Replying to press questions at the end of his audiences today at Al-Qubbah Palace, President Mubarak said that there were some differences between the Egyptian initiative and the former initiatives, but that he could not disclose the contents of the initiative before it is finalized and perused by those who will receive it.

In reply to a question on whether he expected the Egyptian peace initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war to succeed despite the failure of all the previous initiatives, he said: We must keep on trying; so long as there is life there is hope. We must do all we can in this regard, so the initiative will at least find its way in helping to halt the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Iran.

Asked whether he proposes the dispatch of peacekeeping forces to Iraq and Iran so that peace negotiations will begin, his excellency said: "Why not?"

Joint Statement on World Issues With CAR Signed

NC101056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Egypt and the CAR have strongly condemned Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza sector on the basis that this policy is an obstacle blocking efforts aimed at finding a permanent solution to the [Middle East] problem and a blatant violation of UN and OAU resolutions, the Geneva agreements, and the rules of international law.

Regarding the Gulf war, the two countries asserted the need for a quick, peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran dispute. They urged Iran to respond to the appeal by the world society to cease fire and enter into negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Regarding Lebanon, the two countries expressed their full support to all efforts aimed at achieving a reconciliation in Lebanon and safeguarding its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They stressed the need for the immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

This came in a joint statement issued today during the visit of CAR President Andre Kolingba to Egypt from 6 to 10 April at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak.

Presidents Mubarak and Kolingba agreed on the need to do everything possible to strengthen the OAU. They agreed to exert all efforts to bring about the success of the 20th summit to be convened in Conakry.

Regarding the situation in Chad, the two presidents recommended holding a round table conference to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of Chad's independence, territorial integrity, and respect for legitimacy.

The two presidents expressed hope that quick solutions will be found to the problem of the Western Sahara, that stability will be established in the Horn of Africa, and that there will be an end to racist discrimination in South Africa.

The two presidents expressed their strong support for the people of Namibia in their struggle under SWAPO leadership. They also expressed their support to the confrontation states and the liberation movements in the southern part of Africa.

The presidents expressed their concern over the deterioration of economic conditions in Africa. They agreed that it is important to adopt quick measures to help the African states overcome their difficulties. They stressed the need to effectively and quickly implement the Lagos plan of action. They expressed their support for the efforts being exerted to enhance regional and biregional [al-iqlimi al-far'i] cooperation.

Regarding the international situation, the two presidents expressed their concern over the escalation of the cold war between the two blocs.

Regarding bilateral relations, the presidents decided to form a joint committee for bilateral cooperation. It alternately will hold meetings in the two states' capitals. The CAR president expressed his hope that it may possible to increase the number of Egyptian experts dispatched under the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation in Africa to work in various fields, particularly in the fields of medicine, pharmacology, and agricultural engineering.

The joint CAR-Egyptian statement on the occasion of CAR President Andre Kolingba's visit to Egypt reads:

In response to an official invitation by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, CAR President Andre Kolingba paid an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 6 through 10 April 1984.

The two presidents generally reviewed their stances and held fruitful discussions in an atmosphere of friendship and African fraternity. Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister; Muhammad Mahir Abazah, electricity and energy minister; Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Safat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information; Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, assistant foreign minister; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, administrative director at the Foreign Ministry; and Egyptian Ambassador to the CAR Samih Darwish, participated in the discussions on the Egyptian side.

The discussions were attended on the CAR side by Second Lieutenant Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voeto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Martin Yando, chief of the presidential political staff; Pierre Bakri, CAR ambassador to Egypt; Alexis Zouninbiat, director general of state protocol; Jules Kouale-Yaboro, ambassador at large; Herve Charles

Wenezoui, political affairs director general; and (Toni Dasilva), the head of state's press adviser.

The discussions touched upon a number of African and international questions of mutual interest, and upon bilateral relations.

1. The OAU: The presidents reiterated their firm adherance to the OAU, its charter, and guiding principles. They expressed their conviction that it is necessary to do everything possible to strengthen the OAU and enable it to effectively carry out its role, which is indispensable for settling the African problems. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the positive results reached by the OAU's Ministerial Council during its 40th session. They agreed to exert all efforts to bring about the success of the 20th summit scheduled to be held in Conakry.

2. The Western Sahara: The two presidents, when reviewing this problem, expressed the hope that quick solutions will be found for this problem on the basis of the resolutions made by the OAU in this regard.

3. Chad: The presidents expressed their anxiety over the conditions prevailing in this fraternal country. They also expressed the hope that a solution will be found to this conflict between the brothers in the form of a formula conducive to national reconciliation on the basis of Chad's independence, territorial integrity, and respect of legitimacy. The two presidents expressed in this regard the holding of a roundtable conference to achieve national reconciliation.

4. The Horn of Africa: The presidents agreed that it is necessary to do everything possible to establish stability in this region, calm down the prevailing conditions, and realize an understanding among its states within the framework of the principles of regional cooperation, good neighborliness, and peaceful coexistence.

5. Southern Africa: The presidents reiterated their strong support for Namibian people in their struggle for national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole representative. They further agreed on the need to speedily and unconditionally implement Security Council Resolution 435, which was issued in 1983.

The two presidents renewed their commitment to support the confrontation states and the liberation movements in southern Africa. They voiced an understanding of the initiatives adopted by the confrontation states to safeguard their political independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty. The two presidents expressed their firm conviction that it is necessary to put an end to the racist discrimination policy in South Africa.

6. The Middle East: The presidents stressed their conviction that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East requires the full implementation of UN and OAU resolutions stipulating Israel's total withdrawal from all the Arab territories, which were occupied in the June 1967 aggression, as well as the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state on their territory under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two presidents strongly condemned Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank and in the Gaza sector on the basis that this policy is an obstacle in the way of the efforts aimed at findinga permanent solution to the problem, and a blatant violation of the UN and OAU resolutions, the Geneva conventions, and the ruies of international law.

Regarding Lebanon, the two presidents stressed the need for the Israeli forces' immediate and total withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. They expressed support for all efforts to achieve a reconciliation in Lebanon and to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

7. The Gulf war: The presidents expressed deep concern over the recent developments in this war. They agreed that its continuation constitutes a serious threat to the security of the region and to world stability. They again stressed the need for a speedy, peaceful settlement of the dispute. The two presidents recorded with satisfaction Iraq's stance in this respect. They appealed to Iran to respond to the world society's call to cease fire and enter into negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

8. The economic conditions in Africa: The two presidents expressed deep concern over deterioration of economic conditions in Africa because of the world economic crisis, drought, and natural calamities, which hit the African continent in particular. They stressed the need to persistently do whatever possible to set up a new international economic system and continue efforts to hold a constructive dialogue between the north and south.

The two presidents agreed that it is important to adopt quick measures to help the African states overcome their difficulties and expressed their appreciation for the initiative taken by the UN secretary general in this regard. The presidents affirmed their commitment to the application of the resolution issued in this regard by the OAU Ministerial Council at its 40th session. They stressed the need to implement effectively and quickly the Lagos plan of action. They expressed their support for the efforts being exerted to enhance regional and biregional cooperation. In this regard the presidents expressed their satisfaction at the participation of Egypt and the CAR in the ministerial conference convened by five African states in Khartoum in Novemeber 1983. The two presidents expressed the hope that the landlocked states will gain more attention from the international community

9. The international situation: The two presidents expressed their concern over the escalation of the cold war between the two blocs and reaffirmed their firm adherence to the nonaligned policy as the appropriate instrument for safeguarding their national independence and for lessening world tension.

10. Bilateral relations: When they reviewed relations between Egypt and the CAR, the two presidents emphasized their desire to strengthen and to bolster them in all fields and viewed the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with Africa as the best instrument for achieving this goal.

The CAR president was eager to express his complete satisfaction with the role being played by the Egyptian experts in the Egyptian fund and with their cooperation with their brothers in

the CAR in the battle for economic and social development. In this regard, he expressed the hope that it will become possible to increase the number of Egyptian experts working in various fields, particularly in the fields of medicine, pharmacology, and agricultural engineering.

Out of a desire to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the various technical, scientific, cultural, economic, and trade fields, and in joint and other projects, the two presidents decided to form a joint committee for international cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the CAR. It will meet alternately in each of the two states' capitals. The tasks and activites of this committee will be defined later in agreement between the two sides, and the first meeting of the joint committee will be held in Bangui on a date to be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

President Andre Kolingba was eager to express his deep gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to his excellency and the accompanying delegation during their stay in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

President Kolingba addressed an invitation to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to pay an official visit to the CAR. His excellency accepted the invitation with thanks. A date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Omani Foreign Affairs Minister Makes 1-Day Visit

Arrives in Cairo

NC101150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo today on a 1-day visit.

Upon arrival, the Omani minister of state said he is bringing a message from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to President Husni Mubarak. The message falls within the framework of constant contacts between the two countries regarding the situation in the Arab world and the Middle East.

Al-Alawi expressed hope that President Mubarak's efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war will be successful. He also pointed out that attempts of the U.S. Congress to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem will harm the relations between the United States on the one hand and the Arab and Islamic countries on the other.

Al-Alawi was welcomed at the airport by Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and Ambassador Sami Thabit, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Meets Mubarak

NC110954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, who is on a visit to Cairo.

During the 90-minute meeting, the Omani minister handed President Mubarak a message from Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Departs 11 Apr

NC111109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Muscat this morning following a 1-day visit during which he delivered a message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from Sultan of Oman Qabus Ibn Sa'id.

In a pre-departure statement, Al-'Alawi said he is carrying a verbal reply, as well as a written reply, from President Mubarak to Sultan Qabus' message.

He indicated that the talks he held with President Mubarak dealt with the situation in the area, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Egyptian drive toward a reconciliation between Iraq and Iran. He added that he heard a detailed explanation from President Mubarak on the efforts he is making to reduce tensions in the area.

The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister; Sami Thabit, director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, and 'Aqil 'Alawi, Omani charge d'affaires in Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Message From SFRY's Spiljak

NC101155 Cairo MENA in English 1150 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 10 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from President Mika Spiljak of Yugoslavia dealing with the current international and African problems, the Mideast conflict and bilateral relations.

The message also touched on the Iraq-Iran war and the role that could be played by the Non-alignment Movement to help halt this war which is detrimental to both warring countries.

Yugoslav Ambassador here Lazar Zivulj, who delivered the message today to President Mubarak, said it was a completion of the talks held during the recent visit to Egypt by President Spiljak.

GDR Delegation Begins Talks in Cairo 10 Apr

NC101545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food security, today met with the GDR delegation led by Dr Erwin Neu, deputy minister of agriculture, which is currently in Cairo. They discussed bilateral relations and means for strengthening them, particularly in the areas of production and agricultural mechanization.

During the visit, the delegation will attend meetings of the joint Egyptian-GDR committee and will sign a protocol on technical

cooperation between the two countries in agricultural production. The delegation is expected to meet senior officials at the Ministries of Supply, Trade, Economy and Industry.

The delegation arrived in Cairo earlier today on an 8-day visit to Egypt.

Dr Mustafa Khalil Views Egyptian-Israeli Relations

NC110800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (MENA) — Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy secretary for foreign affairs in the National Democratic Party, has reaffirmed that Egypt has respected the Camp David agreement in letter and spirit. He said that Israel violated the agreement when it unexpectedly claimed in 1982 that Tabah was not under Egyptian sovereignty. Israel and Egypt then resorted to negotiations which led to no results because Israel sought to continue the negotiating process to waste time — a matter considered to be a clear violation of the agreement.

In an interview published in *AL-AKHBAR* today, Dr Khalil said that Israel admitted in the beginning that the normalization process was proceeding satisfactorily. However, it recently created an uproar based on purely Israeli views about Egypt's desire to end the normalization agreement, because the economic relations and the direction of the [normalization] process was not going according to Israel's wishes.

Dr Khalil noted that Israel violated the second part of the Camp David agreement regarding the Palestinians autonomy agreement, by applying Israeli laws in East Jerusalem and compelling the embassies to move to Jerusalem. He said that the status of East Jerusalem is subject to negotiations, but Israel suspended the negotiations and breached the agreement. This is not an opinion but a fact in reality and practice.

Dr Khalil stressed that Egypt considers the application of Israeli laws in East Jerusalem as null and void in accordance with the Geneva conventions regarding the occupied territory and in accordance with the Camp David agreement.

Dr Khalil said that Israel violated the agreement when it applied Israeli laws in the Syrian Golan Heights because a solution to the problem with Syria is outlined in the Camp David agreement based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory.

Dr Khalil added that Israel likewise violated the agreement which provides for the right of the states in the area to live in peace when instead of withdrawing from the Arab territory Israel occupied southern Lebanon, and then dictated by force on the Lebanese administration a peace agreement. In addition Israel was also responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Dr Khalil said that elections will be held in Israel soon. We hope that Israeli public opinion knows the mistakes made in practices that led to delaying the comprehensive peace process and also that the Israeli Government does not respect its international pledges.

Concerning Israeli pressure on the U.S. Government to move its embassy to Jerusalem, Dr Khalil explained that this is a bargaining position to get other gains in return for the U.S. refusal to move its embassy to Jerusalem. Both Israel and the United States fully know that the question of Jerusalem is of interest to Muslims and Christians throughout the world. He said that Israel exploited this situation in order to prevent the Congress from approving arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

In regard to Arab-U.S. relations, Dr Khalil affirmed that the U.S. Administration must understand that its relations with the Arab states are not linked to the Israeli thermometer and that U.S. relations with Israel must be completely separated from U.S. relations with the Arab states.

Answering a question, Dr Khalil noted that the U.S. Administration has not put on any pressure for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and that discussions are being held to get to know viewpoints. He said that Egypt is an independent state and has sovereignty over its decisions according to its own interest.

Concerning the Jordanian monarch's recent statements, Dr Khalil said that the reasons for King Husayn's campaign against the United States are, in his opinion, two: First, the U.S. refusal to offer any serious pledges concerning the Palestinian issue, and second, the U.S. refusal to sell defensive weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. This aroused King Husayn's doubts about the U.S. ability to play a neutral role instead of the role of an Israeli advocate in any future negotiations.

'Weak' U.S. Attitude Toward Israel Criticized

NC100528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 April (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* strongly criticizes the weak U.S. attitude toward arbitrary Israeli practices in the area. The paper says that if we were to review all the events and incidents that have taken place in the Middle East for a long time; that is, all the historical precedents of aggression that have been filed away, we would discover that the U.S. stand did not go beyond mere denunciation or expression of disappointment.

In its Tuesday commentary, the newspaper expresses its surprise over U.S. denunciation of the establishment of a cemetery for Jews on the West Bank. It says this proves that the U.S. denunciation of every terrible and trivial thing Israel does has gone as far as it can; that is, it has exhausted itself to the point of being powerless.

AL-AHRAM adds that no one can say that the United States has not denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon with all the aggressive oppression, mean occupation, and hangman's terror inherent in it, yet the United States later released the embargoed U.S. planes to Israel and culminated this by the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance despite the Sabra and Shatila massacres, which were also denounced by the United States.

The paper concludes its commentary by saying that the Arab world has had enough and has been overfilled with U.S. denun-

ciations of the monstrous and trivial things Israel does. The paper calls on the Washington Government to put words into action, allowing it a measure of credibility in the area so it can play its role as a partner in the establishment of peace in the best possible manner.

King Husayn Arrives in Baghdad 11 April
JN111145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — King Husayn of Jordan arrived here this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq.

The delegation accompanying King Husayn comprises Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

King Husayn was accorded an official reception headed by President Saddam Husayn. Also present to welcome the Jordanian monarch were RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; RCC members and ministers.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,431 - 10 April
JN101640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,431 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and increasing enthusiasm, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their activities against the forces of the covetous Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Bold formations of our valiant Air Force aircraft carried out strong attacks on the enemy units and positions east of Basra late this afternoon, scoring direct and very effective hits. All of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships today attacked the enemy positions — both troop and vehicular concentrations — opposite our forward units' positions in the operational area east of Basra. Our helicopter gunships managed to destroy eight troop concentrations, one armored vehicle, and one excavator. All of our capable helicopters returned safely, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration and a number of enemy vehicles and pieces of engineering equipment in the area east of Basra, killing 12 and destroying 1 excavator and 1 hardware stockpile.

4. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed in the eastern Tigris operational sector.

5. Yesterday evening and today, the criminal enemy shelled Basra and Mandali and their environs with heavy artillery, damaging one house in Basra and destroying three houses in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 April 1984

'Aziz Urges UN To Deter Israeli Aggression
JN101650 Baghdad INA in English 1635 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, April 10, INA — Iraq has drawn the attention of the world community to the consequences resulting from any new Israeli aggression against Iraq's scientific and industrial installation, and urged the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in deterring the schemes of the Zionist aggressors.

This was contained in a message sent today by Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which he referred to the current Western propaganda campaign hostile to Iraq.

The message referred to reports on high-level U.S.-Israeli contacts on carrying out air raids against selected targets in Iraq similar to the Zionist raid against Iraqi nuclear installations in 1981.

In his message, Mr. 'Aziz noted that Iraq, a country subjected to continued Iranian aggression since almost four years, had become a target of an unprecedented campaign by Western news media.

The message drew the attention of world community to these schemes and aggressive intentions, pointing out that Israel, which is supplying the Iranian regime with weapons and seeking to prolong the war against Iraq, unleashed its aggression against Iraq in 1981 using similar pretexts and circumstances.

Government Officials Meet Bulgarian Minister
JN101504 Baghdad INA in English 1426 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, April 10, INA — Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received today Bulgarian Minister of Public Health Prof. Radoy Popivanov.

The two sides reviewed prospects of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier today, the Bulgarian minister discussed with his Iraqi opposite number Dr. Sadiq 'Allush means and ways for developing bilateral medical cooperation and exchange of expertise.

Tehrani Urges Syria, Libya To Cut Iranian Ties
JN101723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani has called on Syria and Libya to sever their relations with Khomeyni's regime, which is continuing war against Iraq. He also called on them to stop supporting Khomeyni.

Addressing the Iranian people today through the Persian programs on [Iraqi] radio and television, Hojjat ol-Eslam Tehrani, 60, said that all Islamic states should sever their political,

economic, and cultural relations with this regime and should expose its crimes. He said that exposing Khomeyni is an urgent need, so that the army and Guards will not be deceived by his intrigues and lies.

He exposed Khomeyni's inhuman practices against the Iranian people and his departure from the teachings of Islam.

It is noteworthy that Tehrani, who yesterday began his addresses through the Iraqi radio and television programs in Persian, worked with Khomeyni for about 30 years. He is married to the sister of Iranian President Khamene'i, and he is one of the prominent men of religion in Iran.

Television Carries Tehrani Statement

GF101956 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0950 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Second installment of statement by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] In this second session, I will dwell somewhat on this destructive, devastating, criminal, and anti-Islamic war which is raging between the two nations of Iran and Iraq. I wish to quote the injunctions of the Koran and Islam regarding this war. And I will speak about this war in the next few sessions as well.

At the time my treatises were being published, I wrote an article which appeared to be addressed to Engineer Bazargan, who had gone to Mr Khomeyni, but in reality, I was addressing Mr Khomeyni himself. In this article, although there were several (?topics), I stated: Engineer Bazargan, why did you not tell Khomeyni of the vast (?loss) of men, materiel, prestige, and [word indistinct] of this nation when you went to him? Why did you not consult the Koran? Why did you not refer to it? And why do you not learn a lesson from it? Why did you not read the auspicious verse, the eighth verse of Surah-e "Hujarat" [Koranic chapter], which refers to war?

All the Islamic countries are bound by these auspicious verses. I declare to all of you, especially to the governments of Syria and Libya which are helping Iran in [sentence incomplete]. What did he say? Where is it? What is it? I thought that perhaps they do not know. [words indistinct] that they are giving all to Iraq. It is possible the other radios also said that he is really a resident of Syria and actually a (?member) of the Ba'th Party. [passage indistinct] Did you not contact the same Ba'thist government, which you say is an infidel, that in the mausoleum, a few steps from the holy resting place of Hazrat 'Ali Amir ol Mo'menin [title of Prophet's son-in-law] that he should be interred there where no one else can be except the heads of states. But I know what the facts are, I know who Hajj Ahmad [Khomeyni's son] contacted, but I do not wish to divulge his name. He is affiliated to the same Ba'thist government. Permission has been obtained from the echelons of the Iraqi Government and has been (?recently) obtained for the internment of Hajj Mr Mostafa.

Sirs, if they are infidels then it would be impossible for this burial to take place in (Vadi-es Salam). It would be impossible unless there was contact with the "infidels". Is this internment more important to you than ending the bloodshed, that you should prevent the fires of [sentence incomplete]. These youths, these [word indistinct] of your country, which I will reveal in future. What social evils it harbors, what debauchery it contains, what utter economic deprivation, what concomitant irregularities will be inflicted on these two countries. Besides the disabled, which will (?decimate) the future generations, posterity will curse you. Is the internment of Hajj Mr Mostafa in that mausoleum of greater importance to you than all this?

The other thing I wished to speak to you about is that the biggest tragedy of Islam and Muslims is that the people and the leaders pay very little or no attention to changing economic, political and social ties in the world. I will explain this. What is the basis in Islam of the (?martyrs) is belief from within, from the heart and oral acceptance of Islam, of (?martyrs) which makes one a Muslim. [passage indistinct]

Antigovernment Activity in Iran Reported

Majlis Elections Boycott

GF101428 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The very enthusiastic support of various groups of Iranian people has further heightened social and propaganda activities to boycott the dishonored and antipopular Majlis of Khomeyni. According to our reports, the level of the boycott of the contrived elections of Khomeyni's puppet Majlis has expanded across the society, revealing new dimensions of the deathly isolation of Khomeyni.

According to reports from Tehran, a total of 300 signs, which were set up by a resistance cell of the Mojahedin-e Khalq [MKO] on the pavements of Enqelab Avenue, were all picked up by the people and not even one was torn up. Another resistance cell of the MKO sent a total of 12 balloons, on 4 occasions, with slogans of "death to Khomeyni" and "boycott the contrived elections" up above Shademan and Pamenar Avenues. This made the general public in the street very happy.

According to another report from Tabriz, the members of another MKO resistance cell, using extensive popular support, openly distributed [pamphlets] on the city's 'Abbasi Avenue, urging a boycott of the elections.

Kurdish Operations

GF101449 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran [KDP] has carried out a series of brave operations, dealing severe and mortal blows to the guards corps contrary to the empty propaganda of the regime concerning the pacification of Kurdistan. On 28 March, unit No 1 of Martyr Rasul Divali Division attacked the regime

of Khomeyni and its guards in Gorabna village and killed a large number of them while capturing six. They also took a large cache of arms as booty. Similar operations were carried out on the Sardasht-Piranshahr Road where the Mo'ini Division managed to kill four guards and captured six others.

A group of guards entered Sofian village located 2 km from the Jaldian base on 29 March and started making speeches against the KDP in the village mosque. The KDP Peshmerga from Martyr Avareh Division encircled the village in the meantime and sent a large group of Khomeyni's guards to hell. The Jaldian base and the Jash [mercenaries in pay of the government] from the region then launched an attack which was fought off by the Peshmerga.

The battle lasted for hours and those trapped in the village used the homes of the defenseless people of the village as shelters. A total of 47 people were killed in the clash while there were 59 wounded left behind. The commander of the Jondollah garrison was among the dead.

Prince Hasan Returns From 2-Day Visit to Turkey

JN102044 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan tonight returned to Amman following a 2-day working visit to Turkey during which he handed the Turkish president, Kenan Evren, a message from His Majesty King Husayn. His highness also met with the Turkish prime minister, Mr Turgut Ozal. During his meetings, Prince Hasan reviewed the economic relations between Jordan and Turkey and a number of issues of mutual interest.

He was received at the airport by the chief of the Royal Court, the chief chamberlain; the chief of staff; ambassadors of Austria, Turkey, and Switzerland; and a number of officials.

Secret Joint Maneuvers With U.S. Denied

JN101828 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 84

["Today's Talk"]

[Text] It is really absurd to hold serious dialogue on a subject that is not based on reality. Such a dialogue becomes even more comical when Israel is party to it. Israel's current absurd campaign against the United States is because the United States held joint and secret maneuvers with the Jordanian Army in northern Jordan last month, according to the U.S. *NEWSWEEK* magazine. Israel expressed resentment because Washington did not inform it of the imaginary maneuver in advance — in accordance with their strategic alliance — but said that this would not affect U.S.-Israeli relations because the failure to inform was due to a technical error, according to the Israeli claims.

The *NEWSWEEK* story was snowballed by Israeli propaganda organs so that the United States was compelled to give Israel an explanation, according to Simcha Dinitz, former Israeli ambassador to the United States, to prevent the assessment of the dimensions from being exaggerated and possibly affecting relations between the United States and Israel. What is strange in this talk that Israeli radio carried yesterday is that the United States gave Israel an explanation of the alleged maneuver. We do not know who is laughing at whom or who is fooling whom when Israel claims that a Jordanian-U.S. maneuver took place in northern Jordan a month ago; that Washington kept the whole matter confidential; and that the United States did not inform its ally, Israel — which would have known if such an event took place not only in Jordan but also in the entire Middle East region, especially since Washington does not hide anything from Israel, even information that it hides from NATO.

We wonder: Why did *NEWSWEEK* and Israel create that imaginary event at this particular stage? Is it aimed at stepping up differences between the Arab brothers, or is it aimed at shaping future Arab relations? Whatever the purpose of its magnified propaganda about the alleged maneuver — of which no one in Jordan or the neighboring countries have heard — Israel appears to be trying to threaten the Arabs with U.S. force, which has become a plaything in Israel's hands in the Middle East. It seems that Israel wants to use the alleged maneuver to burn the Arab cards with U.S. flames, believing that it is easy to deceive the Arabs with such lies. It is also absurd to say that joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers took place against an imaginary Soviet interference in the region, while the dangers of Israel's expansionism are threatening the entire Arab east. Who is trying to deceive whom in this issue?.

Israeli Mideast Moves Directed by U.S. Alliance

JN110842 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Fruits of the Strategic Alliance," *AL-LIWA'* says: It is not a coincidence that, upon arrival of U.S. fleet units to the Zionist entity, Israel carries out unusual military operations both on the level of mobilizing its forces in the Al-Biqa' and on the level of conducting a large-scale call up of its reserves. All that is taking place along with Israel's threats are in complete harmony with the nature of the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance which, a few days ago, was renewed for 5 more years. The missile deal, through which the U.S. Administration promised to sell missiles to Jordan and which it went back on due to pressures by the Zionist elements in Congress, has proved the seriousness of this alliance.

AL-LIWA' adds: Thus, it has become clear that the mobilization of Israeli forces in Al-Biqa' and every Israeli military action in Lebanon or in the occupied Arab territories is part of the plan based on the strategic alliance. Whether these Israeli actions are a prelude to carrying out a new aggression or a mere exercise of the military coordination between the United States and Israel within the framework of the strategic understanding, the Arabs must adopt a unified stand toward these serious developments, with all their dimensions and possibilities. The Arabs must also take the opportunity to objectively reassess the Arab stand within the framework of the sound pan-Arab course that would be able to confront all the developments in the region.

AL-LIWA' continues: Here lies the importance of Jordan's commitment to the collective Arab defense pact and Jordan's readiness to stand at Syria's side if its territories are exposed to aggression. All the Arab states must adopt such a stand toward any aggression agaisnt any Arab territory is because it is the only stand that would constitute an effective deterrent force to confront any Israeli military adventure agaisnt any Arab state.

AL-LIWA' concludes: The contacts that His Majesty King Husayn has held with Arab leaders, and through which he acquainted them with the reality of the U.S. stand which is completely biased toward Israel, necessitate that all the Arab brothers use all their potential and speak in one language to express their unified stand to all the international forces in order to gain support for the Arab stand toward the Israeli aggressions, and pressure the United States to give up its unconditional support for Israel and warn it agaisnt submitting to the Zionist pressures which call for moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Under the headline "The U.S.-Zionist Need For Aggression," *AR-RA'Y* says: If the Zionist enemy is able to deal a blow here or there, then this is because it knows that the U.S. Administration, the U.S. candidates, and the Zionist lobby will support this blow militarily, economically, and politically. This causes us to wonder why do we not move as a nation to confirm our real solidarity and settle or differences. Why do we not work sincerely and bravely within the framework of commitment to ourselves and our brothers? The most important question is why do we not say clearly that any new Zionist aggression against Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, or any part of our Arab world is a direct U.S. act of aggression that requires an effective and unified pan-Arab stand toward all international parties that hatch plots against our existence and future?

AD-DUSTUR Considers Reasons for Israeli Call-up

JN101908 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Apr 84 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Continuous Reminder of Dangers"]

[Text] For the third time within a few weeks, Israel has called up its reserve forces in what it calls an exercise of mobilization aimed at checking the system of calling up reserve forces and at minimizing the time the soldiers need to report to their units.

Calling up these reserve forces, which constitute the majority of Israel's forces, takes place at a time when there are increasing reports about preparedness on both sides of the cease-fire line in the Al-Biqa' and about the escalating military tension in this area of Lebanon. These reports increase concern about Israel's intentions behind calling up its reserve forces, particularly since several Israeli circles considered its raids to avenge the daring Jerusalem operation as unsuccessful retaliation that did not achieve a minimum of what was desired.

Calling up the reserve forces, which has a tone of psychological war, takes place while Israel is urging its civil defense organs to be more prepared to face a possibile untraditional war. This is an allusion to the possibility of using new weapons in this area. They might be chemical weapons, or other types of weapons which all information sources affirm that Israel has possessed for a relatively long period — namely, nuclear weapons.

It is certain that Israel's goal in this move is to create a state of horror on the Arab side, if not to prepare for an actual military action that it might take amid the current heat of the Israeli elections, which coincide with the U.S. presidential election. This military action might take place when the best opportunity arises for increasing Zionist pressures on the United States, and consequently obtaining U.S. approval for any possible military operation.

In light of such a situation, which Israel is pushing to the maximum degree of anxiety and tension, all Arab countries must be cautious toward these wicked Israeli plots which are very obvious to everyone. The situation requires that we, the Arabs, recheck all current stands and policies, and move quickly to adopt a unified Arab stand capable of confronting Israel and preventing it from experimenting with its new weapons in our territories and against our Arab peoples.

President al-Jumayyil Meets With Druze Leaders

NC101559 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met at noon today with former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. Discussions during the meeting centered on pressing national affairs, including efforts to implement decisions of the Lausanne conference. The former ministers are key aids of Druze leader, the president of the Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, and they were both on his team at the Lausanne conference.

President al-Jumayyil was widely expected to be meeting this week with representatives of various groups and parties in preparation for an anticipated meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. No official plans for a Lebanese-Syrian summit have been announced, but senior aides of President al-Jumayyil visited the Syrian capital recently for talks designed to pave the way for a summit meeting.

No Date Set for Lebanese-Syrian Summit

NC110834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] So far no official date has been set for the expected Lebanese-Syrian summit, even though it has been reported that the meeting will be held before the end of this week. Pending the summit, intensive contacts are being held between the regime and opposition leaders in order to achieve success at the summit and to achieve positive and practical results at the security and political levels.

Soldatov Meets Newsmen After Talks With Salim

NC101231 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim received Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, at 1100 this morning. The meeting was described as part of the consultations being held between Lebanon and representatives of the five major states that are permanent members of the Security Council, on the extension of the UNIFIL mandate in the south after 17 April. The discussions dealt in detail with the development of Lebanese-Soviet relations, and Soviet policy in the Middle East in general and in Lebanon in particular.

After the apprroximately 1-hour meeting, the following dialogue took place between reporters and the Soviet ambassador:

The Soviet ambassador was asked: What was the nature of the discussions you held with the foreign minister? He answered: We exchanged views with Minister Salim on the situation in Lebanon. Soldatov was then asked: How do you view Lebanese-Soviet relations under the present circumstances? He answered: Lebanese-Soviet relations are progressing continuously. I believe they will continue to develop in the interests of the Soviet and Lebanese peoples.

Ambassador Soldatov was asked: Do you expect a Syrian-Israeli confrontation in western Al-Biqa'? He answered: Regarding a confrontation between Israel and Syria, we say that such a confrontation could have bad consequences not only for Israel but for Syria as well. I believe that Israel, which is the aggressor as we know, must think hard before daring to embark on any aggressive action against Syria. He was asked: Does the Soviet Union support the freezing of the situation in Lebanon at present, or does it support a solution? He answered: You pose this question as if we must interfere in Lebanon's domestic affairs. I do not intend to interfere in Lebanon's affairs. It is my opinion that the Lebanese themselves must solve their problems and resort to their own political means.

Intensity of Beirut Shelling Reportedly Eases

NC101911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Intermittent shooting can still be heard in Beirut. However, security sources confirmed that the deterioration in the security situation which occurred on all the axes since this afternoon has been checked. It was learned that tension on the contact lines has eased.

Museum Road Reopened, Gunmen Withdraw

NC110815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The contacts held concerning the Museum road have been successful. The road was reopened a short while ago. The road was cut by gunemn who appeared in the Olivetti area this morning. Intensive contacts led to the withdrawal of gunmen. The road is now carrying light traffic. Meanwhile, guarded calm prevails in various areas accompanied by sporadic gunfire from medium-caliber weapons.

Army, Security Forces Reserves Called for Duty

NC110940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Under unstable security conditions the quadripartite security committee will meet today to study details of the simultaneous disengagement of forces in the field on all axes. Preparations are underway to assemble and equip the required force to implement the disengagement process in cooperation with French observers and enlisted men.

The Army Command this morning asked all the reserves who failed to rejoin the army and who are not over 54 to report to the Sarba or Beirut garrisons as of tomorrow and until 18 April at the latest to be deployed as observers under the supervision of the security committee.

The Internal Security Forces directorate general has also asked all the reserve officers of the rank of colonel and below to report to the general headquarters by 14 April at the latest to be deployed as cease-fire observers when the disengagement of forces process is implemented.

Franjiyah Says Security Forces Will Not Leave

NC101353 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1?:? GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference this afternoon. In this news conference, Franjiyah congratulated Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership and members of the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, and the fraternal Syrian people on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Ba'th Party.

Franjiyah said Syria has undergone tremendous changes thanks to the leadership of President al-Asad and the help of his party. These changes encompass the political, economic, agricultural, social, and military spheres.

Franjiyah denounced the murder of the innocent Haddad family, saying: What makes this crime all the more horrid is that it is meant to torpedo the formula of brotherly coexistence that characterizes Lebanon. Franjiyah added: Last week four youths were murdered in (Qisfayta) in Furn ash-Shubbak. This week the Haddads were murdered. Such horrendous crimes, Franjiyah added, only serve the Zionist enemy.

Franjiyah also commented on the request made by the new director general of Public Security. The director general had asked the Public Security members residing in the north to go to Beirut. Franjiyah addressed a question to the interior minister, wondering about the road these youths should use to reach Beirut. Franjiyah asked: What kind of guarantees could they have? What if they obeyed this order and never returned to their families, God forbid?

Franjiyah asked the interior minister to notify the director general of Public Security that these youths will not go to the areas controlled by Israel's agents. Franjiyah said he gave these youths orders to this effect — orders meant to protect their lives. Franjiyah said this was his final decision on that matter, whether the director general likes it or not.

Franjiyah said partition plans are out of the question, as long as the majority of Lebanese hold together. The myth of partition and of cantons is meant to intimidate those with little faith in their homeland.

Franjiyah on Cease-Fire, Summit Prospects

NC111011 Ihdin Radio Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0735 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference at his palace in Zgharta yesterday. In this conference, he commented on current developments in Lebanon. Franjiyah's answers to the newsmen's questions were as follows:

[Question] Your Excellency, in 2 days' time the Lebanese crisis will embark on its 10th year, while the hope for a solution is still bleak. What is your assessment of the situation?

[Answer] In 3 days the 10th year of the Lebanese crisis will begin. God only knows how long this crisis will last. If we try to assess the outcome of this crisis we will find that the diabolic U.S. plans to evict the Lebanese and replace them with the Palestinians have met with some success. Unfortunately, many Lebanese chose to migrate to save their lives and that of their families instead of clinging to their sacred land. The only beneficiary of the current havoc is the Israeli enemy.

[Question] Your Excellency, how do you explain the continued violation of the cease-fire in Beirut — the cease-fire which the government has been trying to establish since the Lausanne conference? Some say that the leaders themselves are not serious about the cease-fire.

[Answer] Following the Lausanne conference, I would say that these leaders have proved to be either harboring ill will toward their homeland or incapable of controlling their followers, neither of which flatters them. If these leaders want to prove their good will, I would like to see them collect the heavy weapons and store them away in a place of their choice. These weapons should not be left around to be used by agents from any side. This, I think, is the only way to stop the fighting and restore normality.

[Question] How effective in stopping the game of war in Lebanon will be Lebanese-Syrian summit — which will be followed by a Saudi summit?

[Answer] Whether Syrian or Saudi, a summit cannot dictate anything on an independent country. However, such summits can — and they should — give some guidelines to stop the fighting. Still, the implementation should be left to those in charge of this independent country. Unfortunately, this is something we do not seem to be doing.

[Question] Regarding the Israeli mobilization and the prospect for war, what comments do you have?

[Answer] You say there is a prospect [takhawwuf]; I pray day and night for God Almighty to make this prospect come true. This is because I believe that right cannot be suppressed. The day will come when a new Saladin will restore the Arab dignity in the same way that Saladin did 800 years ago. The day will soon come, God willing, when we liberate our sacred land from the hands that have desecrated and are still desecrating it.

[Question] Your Excellency, Israel is pressing ahead with its plans in the south where it has set up a new army. What are the dimensions of this step?

[Answer] This is a continuation of the same Israeli plan to fragment the Lebanese people and divide Lebanon. Israel is unfortunately controlling the south. It is trying to separate this struggling area from the country. Actually, this has worked so far, but only temporarily. God willing, we will see these invaders thrown out of our land.

[Question] Some Beirut leaders have recently called for a return of the Arab Deterrent Forces to Beirut to help restore security. What would you say about this?

[Answer] If it were only a question of restoring normality, this would be the only solution. However, as long as Israeli agents are around, I think they will try to impede this logical solution by crying wolf about sectarian and national issues.

Mufti Khalid Comments on Al-Murabitun-PSP Conflict

NC101300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Mufti Hasan Khalid has granted an interview to *ASH-SHARQ* newspaper in which he said that the dispute between the Socialists and the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun has ended — at least on the surface. Mufti Khalid expressed his hope that similar incidents will not be repeated. He said that what happened is a sin that should not be repeated because it could harm not only Islamic unity, but also national unity.

Commenting on the Socialists' claim that they were acting to protect the Christians, the Mufti said the West Beirut Christians are living in peace and security. We have never acted in a way harmful to the Christians, he added, so nobody can say that the others were trying to protect the Christians.

Hinting at the Socialists' practices in the mountain, the Mufti said, we have never blown up a house, attacked a church, evicted a family, or compromised the dignity of the Christians in any way.

Mufti Khalid pointed out that Walid Junblatt had called on him unexpectedly to apologize for what happened and to express his readiness to make up for it. The mufti expressed his hope that Junblatt will keep his promise to drive Ibrahim Qulaylat back to Beirut in his car.

TISHRIN on Disengaging Forces in Lebanon

JN110752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* comments on the decision to disengage forces in Lebanon and says that it must be a prelude to consolidating the Lebanese people's unity and Lebanon's territorial integrity.

TISHRIN says: The objective behind the disengagement of forces must only be to achieve a cease-fire and restore security and tranquillity to the hearts of the citizens, thus preparing the best atmosphere for pursuing the dialogue and the accord that would lead to the homeland's unity instead of its partitioning. In other words, what some call the disengagement lines must be lines that separate the fighters, not the citizens. These lines must also be technical, not political, and must not transform Lebanon into a Cyprus, because the United States and Israel will exploit this situation for the implementation of the Zionist scheme for the eighties in the Arab region: the balkanization of the region in a manner that will divest our Arab nation of its pan-Arab character as well as the national character of every country. The field will be open for the Zionists to implement their schemes and obscure the racist and expansionist nature of Israel within the sectarian nature of the states in the region.

Here we must reaffirm Arab Syria's stand since the beginning of the fighting 9 years ago. Achieving a cease-fire and preventing partitioning have been two of the three objectives of the Syrian initiative. In other words, the attainment of the first objective would be a prelude to the attainment of the second. This means that a cease-fire must be a means for entrenching the country's unity and blocking the forces of partition's way, schemes, and objectives. Syria repeated its proposals in its initiative when it proposed its concepts at the beginning of the Lausanne conference, concepts based on a number of principles, the foremost a cease-fire, and the entrenchment of Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. This explains the principled nature of the Syrian Arab stand and its political foundations over the past 9 years.

TISHRIN adds: Syria will not allow any force in or outside Lebanon to tamper with the unity of the fraternal country, irrespective of the efforts and the sacrifices. Syria will not allow the partitionist forces to transform the disengagement lines into a fait accompli. These lines must only be respected as long as they safeguard the lives and properties of the Lebanese citizens, and contribute toward accord that will achieve the objective of unity.

TISHRIN concludes: Of course Syria knows what the partitionist forces are hoping to achieve. Syria is alert and aware of the attempts, schemes, and objectives of these forces. Syria knows what great achievements can be scored if the objective behind the disengagement of forces process is well understood. Syria is also aware of the dangers that will result if this objective is misunderstood. More specifically, Lebanon will be the scene of a decisive transformation in the situation it is experiencing. Either the cease-fire will be entrenched for pushing forward the accord process or a severe blow will be dealt to the partitionist forces if they seek to exploit the new situation to achieve their objectives.

On the basis of these two choices, the Lebanese factions must resort to their national conscience before adopting either.

AL-BA'TH on Lebanese Crisis, Confronting Israel

JN101121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria, Lebanon, and Confronting the Common Danger" *AL-BA'TH* says: Between 1975, a date now known as the beginning of the Lebanese crisis with the fighting erupting in Beirut, and 1984, when efforts are being exerted to end this crisis and stop the bloodshed and destruction which has befallen fraternal Lebanon, all those who closely followed the Syrian role in Lebanon have come to realize that Syria over the past years has adopted and implemented a policy whose essence, as well as its general strategic course, has not been altered or changed. The Syrian policy has been characterized by consistency, a state of balance, and wisdom in analyzing the overall Lebanese crisis. The policy has been one of formulating steps and basic concepts for possible solutions, since the agreement reached on the constitutional document in 1976 and the recent Lausanne conference with its encouraging results. Foremost of these Syrian concepts is that Lebanon must remain independent, free, and Arab, fully carrying out its role within the Arab group as dictated by its Arab affiliation. Fighting can never be a solution among the Lebanese parties, and dialogue and frankness are the exemplary means for reaching agreement and accord and stopping the whirlpool of death in Lebanon.

The unique relations between Syria and Lebanon, dictated by the nature of the one affiliation and the common fate, make Syria duty bound to show concern and exert special efforts in assisting Lebanon to end the fighting. On these bases, Syria has always been ready to offer assistance to all the Lebanese,and not at the expense of one party against the other. Syria also rejects the dictum of a victor and a vanquished, and agrees with all who seek to establish an Arab, independent, and sovereign Lebanon, and differs with any party when its activities and efforts are devoted to the principle of relinquishing any of the conditions of the balance of powers.

We say this at a time when Syrian assistance seems to be required, as always, and perhaps more than at any time before; when Syrian readiness to offer assistance seems to be more available than at any previous time; and when the need for accord and halting the bloodshed in Lebanon seems to be at the top of the list of priorities for Syria and Lebanon in particular and the Arabs in general.

As much as there is a need for Syria's assistance, Syria also needs the understanding of the Lebanese parties regarding the gravity of events, of the need to reach accord and understanding, and the need to move to the stage of liberation and construction.

The common danger posed by Israel and its imperialist allies is more worthy of the attention of all Lebanese as this danger is being substantiated daily by the threats levelled against Syria.

Lebanese Urged To Adhere to Cease-Fire Decision

JN081347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: If the parties of the Lebanese national dialogue have agreed to a cease-fire within a definite security plan, then they must firmly adhere to this agreement even if working out the agreement and its implementation has been delayed. What counts is the principle and the objective. The difficulties in the details can easily be overcome as long as there is an earnest and honest intention to implement the agreement.

Adhering to the cease-fire is the only suitable foundation to achieve national accord. This is because continued fighting will inflict more tragedies and catastrophes on the Lebanese people, cause a rift in the homeland and its existence and give the Israeli enemy more opportunities to continue implementing its expansionist and aggressive plans within the framework of the Zionist plan aimed at establishing the so-called greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile.

There is no doubt that all the Lebanese parties realize the importance of agreement on political bases that will reinforce the cease-fire and guarantee its firmness and continuation. However, we must assert that all problems are interlinked. In fact, every problem can be a cause and a result at the same time. Adhering to the cease-fire decision will help to establish the political bases and principles which govern the path toward accord. This is in addition to the fact that establishing these bases and principles will help to entrench the cease-fire decision.

Hence, self-adherence to the cease-fire and creating an atmosphere of security and tranquillity are the motive for other parties to adopt a similar stand. Consequently, this situation will help to create more factors of national accord, and to rebuild Lebanon on new bases which will make every Lebanese feel his affiliation to the homeland and not to the owners of ambitions and whims or merchants of weapons and blood.

Syria, which has always exerted its sons' sweat and blood for the sake of the fraternal country, encourages every individual initiative to adhere to the cease-fire. This is because such a stand stems from adhering to the national responsibility, being above narrow affiliations, placing the homeland above all other considerations, and exerting earnest efforts to rebuild this homeland and achieve the aspirations of and security for all its sons without discrimination.

All the Lebanese brothers have suffered the woes of the past 9 years; and tens of thousands have fallen victim to the fighting and destruction. They know that they will reap what they plant; every action will have a reaction; fighting invokes more fighting; blood draws blood; and stopping this pain and horror depends on individual adherence to the cease-fire and the efforts to secure its rules and requirements.

Syria has asserted its commitment to help the Lebanese brothers achieve their aspirations within the framework of the higher national responsibility. Syria reiterates the need for the Lebanese brothers to exert their efforts to achieve objectives proceeding from their national responsibility and to embody them within the framework of understanding and dialogue and out of concern for the homeland and security of the citizen in order to enable him to exercise his right and natural role in the march of construction and reconciliation.

AL-BA'TH on Similarity of Israeli, U.S. Candidates

JN090939 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Expected Aggression and Able Syria" *AL-BA'TH* says: In spite of the clamor raised about elections in the United States and Israel and the campaigns accompanying them which usually focus on the deteriorating economic situation in the two societies, the common denominator and prominent factor within the current or future U.S. Administration and the government of Shamir or Peres is the trend of the two allied partners against the Arab nation and its existence. The fabricated preoccupation with the election campaigns has not obscured in any way whatsoever the fact that the two partners are preparing for committing the expected aggression against Arab Syria because according to the Zionist enemy leaders, Syria is Israel's principal and only enemy, and, according to U.S. officials, Syria is the major obstruction to Washington's schemes.

AL-BA'TH adds: The numerous signs that an aggression will take place are not new. These signs became apparent as the candidates for the U.S. presidency in their propaganda campaigns have vied for winning Israel's favor and expressed their commitment to Israel's security more than Reagan himself. It seems that the U.S. President has sensed the seriousness of this rivalry and has adopted speedy steps toward practical implementation. The result of this was the decision to return the intensive military presence to the Lebanese waters.

This is on the U.S. side but what about the Israeli side which had dissolved the Knesset and announced that premature elections will be held? This is a game to which the enemy resorts every time it senses it is cornered and that the dilemmas it is facing are serious. The invasion it had carried out in Lebanon produced only human, material, and political losses, and has not succeeded in reaching the objectives which it had sought to attain, particularly since these objectives collapsed for good with the collapse of the writ of submission. Therefore, the election game in Israel has another face in the United States. If we say that Shamir and Reagan seek to renew their term in office through aggression and the perpetration of a military operation, this certainly does not mean that Peres, Mondale, or Hart are less hostile than the other two because the issue is not one of individuals but one based on

a trend whose primary objective is expansion, hegemony, and control of the region, its resources and fate.

AL-BA'TH concludes: As Syria is the first enemy of and the first obstruction to the Zionist-U.S. scheme, it will remain the target for the aggression the two partners are preparing. Syria has proven its extreme capability of steadfastness and confrontation, and will always remain most able to repulse the aggression with all the force it posseses and with faith in the inevitable victory.

Israeli Reserve Force Mobilization Noted

JN101628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Occupied Palestine —The Zionist army today began a public mobilization operation under the pretext of testing its reserve forces' preparedness. This is the third operation of this type during the last 5 months.

The operation began at 0730, when the enemy radio broadcast the official order to begin mobilization by asking every person from units with certain code names to report to the meeting place set for his unit. The reserve soldiers included in the public call-up were asked to use public transportation, not their private cars.

The enemy army spokesman announced yesterday that this exercise is designed to train the reserves in the public call-up method, and to test their efficiency. He added that this exercise neither shortens nor cancels the period of reserve service according to the annual program.

News agencies linked these Israeli moves with the provocative threats against Arab Syria.

Damascus Notes U.S. Warships To Visit Israel

JN102105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Reports from occupied Palestine said today three warships from the U.S. 6th Fleet will visit the enemy's ports on Thursday, within the framework of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity. The U.S. warships' visit to Israel takes place following the Zionist leaders' recent aggressive threats against Syria, the enemy government's calling up its reserve forces, and Israel's strengthening its positions opposite those belonging to the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon.

A U.S. military delegation led by the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff visited Israel recently after the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel was concluded. According to this agreement, Israel provides the United States with facilities for its warplanes at Israeli airports in the Negev in southern occupied Palestine. The visit took place when U.S. warships were anchoring off the Lebanese shore.

Mashariqah Addresses Ba'th Party Meeting

JN100715 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah met with the Ba'th Party branches from Damascus, the Damascus countryside, Damascus University, Al-Qunaytirah, and with the party's internal security forces in the Al-Fayha' palace of sports in Damascus today. The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Comrades Sa'id Hammadi and Wahib Tannus, Regional Command members; and secretaries and members of the Ba'th Party branch commands.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Mashariqah conveyed to the Ba'thist comrades in these branches the greetings of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. Comrade Mashariqah also stressed Syria's firm, principled positions under Comrade Struggler al-Asad and said: Syria of the Ba'th Party and Syria of Al-Asad was and continues to be a fortress of steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab region and the front line that defends the Arab nation's dignity, honor, and future. He also said Syria under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the symbol of the Arab revolution, has made broad steps in realizing its militant objectives by building the base of steadfastness and confrontation that it considers the main element in struggle, especially after the blessed Corrective Movement that turned Syria into workshops and contributed to its progress and development in all fields.

He added that the masses who believe in their party and leader continue their work to build a strong base for the economy. He also said that Syria was alone in the battlefield and assumed the burdens alone and offered every possible effort in defending the Arab nation's honor and dignity, the fraternal Lebanese people's independence and their nationalist forces, and the Palestinian revolution.

Comrade Mashariqah also said that the bases of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the party secretary general, and the Syrian masses lay in wait for those who are concocting plots against Syria. He affirmed that the enemy's threats, the return of the U.S. warships to the Lebanese coast, and the concentration of the Zionist forces which seek to terrorize Syria, will further strengthen our position and our efforts to confront strongly and firmly with all our potential all aggression and to foil all the conspiratorial plans.

He also asserted the Arab masses that struggle in the Arab land under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the symbol of the Arab revolution, stand firmly by their rights supported by the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union; a country that experience proves to be the best friend and ally to the Arab cause and the Arab nation.

Al-Asad Issues Two Administrative Decrees

JN091355 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has issued a decree entrusting Minister of State Dib al-Masri with

running the affairs of the Ministry of Housing and Utilities. The president issued another decree giving Antoine Jubran, minister of state for cabinet affairs, the authority and power of the prime minister with regard to the Bureau on the Affairs of the Cabinet and Council of State as well as the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Syrian Red Crescent.

People's Assembly To Hear Policy Statement

JN081946 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi has called on the Assembly to hold an extraordinary session on Wednesday in order to hear the government's policy statement, and to discuss the 1984 draft budget bill and the topics on the agenda.

Jordanian Ba'th Party on King Husayn's Moves

JN101709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus —The Jordanian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party issued a political statement today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Ba'th Party. It said that establishing the Ba'th Party was the real beginning of the Arab struggle to overcome disunity, backwardness, and exploitation.

The statement stressed that the Ba'thists' struggle in Arab Jordan since the Party was established has stemmed from its belief in the inevitability of victory over the reactionary forces whose ideas are in harmony with imperialist and colonialist ideas aimed at subjecting the Arab region and humiliating its masses.

The statement pointed out that King Husayn's latest statements on his position toward the U.S. Administration do not in any way mean that the royalist regime has abandoned its wagers on U.S. settlements. It stressed that these statements have come to reflect a dominant Arab reactionary line of thought aimed at creating confusion and distortion in the Arab masses' position toward U.S. policy.

The Jordanian Regional Command of the Ba'th Party warned against the U.S. imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plans. It explained that our battle with the forces which conspire against our homeland was long, hard, and one of the most dangerous battles our masses have waged in their long history of struggle, because our party is facing a fierce attack aimed at liquidating our central issue and imposing U.S.-Zionist hegemony over the whole Arab nation.

Trade Minister Yasin Holds Talks in CSSR

For Czechoslovak reportage on Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Salim Yasin's visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, including his talks with Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban on Czechoslovak-Syrian trade and his visit to the 15th international consumer goods trade fair in Brno, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 10 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Prime Minister Sends Message to Mubarak

TA110851 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Niba Lanir]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met yesterday with Robert Strauss, who was formerly President Carter's adviser and envoy to the Middle East. Strauss is leaving Israel for Cairo, where he will meet with President Mubarak.

The prime minister asked Strauss to convey the following message to the Egyptian president: Israel is interested in good relations between the two countries. Israel understands Egypt's desire to reassume leadership of the Arab world, but sees no reason why this should come at the expense of Egypt's relations with Israel.

'Senior Official' Reacts to Iraqi Accusation

TA101825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1808 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A senior official in Jerusalem has dismissed as absurd an accusation by Iraq that Israel was planning to attack its chemical plant. The official said every time an Arab country gets itself into difficulties, it points a finger at Israel to divert attention from its real problems. The official condemned the Iraqi-sponsored resolution at the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Geneva last week, equating Zionism with racism. I don't want to comment on Iraq's parliamentary system, the official said, or on the fact that there was not even a single word of discussion at the meeting on the use of poison gas in the Gulf war.

MA'ARIV on Soviet Warnings Against Attacking Syria

TA110925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* finds it hard to understand the Soviets and the warnings they are issuing to Israel against attacking Syria. Moscow knows the truth very well, *MA'ARIV* says, and wonders where this nervousness in Moscow comes from and what the purpose is for the warnings that Moscow will stand at Damascus' right hand.

Chief of Staff on Soviet Warnings, Syria Situation

TA110949 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent: "Chief of Staff: The Soviet Warnings to Israel Are Linked to Deterioration of Situation in Syria"]

[Text] "It is possible that the motives for the recent Soviet and Syrian declarations, warning Israel against attacking Syria, are linked to internal pressures in Syria — pressures which have increased with the illness of President al-Asad. As a result of the conflicts between the centers of power within the Syrian regime, it is likely that this regime now needs attention to be concentrated on an external enemy, and has enlisted the Soviets to this end as well."

The above statements were made yesterday by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi in reply to questions from our correspondent on the frequency and number of Soviet and Syrian declarations last week, and the urgency of the reports emanating from Beirut on a state of alert in the Syrian Army. Yesterday, too, the Soviet ambassador to Beirut reiterated these warnings to Israel, cautioning it against attacking Syria.

"The Syrians have good reason to fear Israel: If they were not afraid of us, they would have declared war. My concept is that only a strong IDF — stronger than the Syrians — is preventing them from beginning a war," the chief of staff added.

He went on to note that internal processes in Syria now are not conducive to the stability of the regime, after so many years of undisputed one-man rule. The situation now is that very sharply defined power centers have been created as a result of the president's illness, and these cannot be done away with now, even if President al-Asad were healthy. This period has created pressures building up within the regime; and Syria's regime is linked to the army. In my opinion these two power components are interacting, the chief of staff concluded.

Jerusalem Arabic Comments on Syria's Lebanon Position

Response to Damascus Commentary

JN081930 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 8 Apr 84

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] It seems that the Damascus rulers are trying to evade, but they do not know how to evade, the false promises with which they have deceived Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in order to abrogate the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Within the framework of this attempt, the Damascus radio commentator admitted yesterday that Syria cannot do everything in Lebanon and that Syria cannot enforce magical solutions in Lebanon.

However, the Syrian commentator clearly contradicted himself. At the beginning of his commentary he said that those who have bad intentions constitute the majority, and that they make impossible demands in order to create the false impression that Syria has gone back on its pledges and failed to deliver. The commentator added that those who are exaggerating matters to show that everything depends on Syria and to portray Syria as the country that can do anything in Lebanon and the one that is responsible for everything in Lebanon are not working for the good of either Lebanon or Syria. This is what the Damascus radio commentator said at the beginning of his talk. In the last part of his commentary, he contradicted himself when he said that abrogating the 17 May agreement was a Lebanese national decision and was made in response to the demands of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people, and that it was not dictated by Syria.

If the Syrian commentator claims that abrogating the agreement was made in response to the demands of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people, then how did this overwhelming majority turn out to have bad intentions that do not work for the good of either Syria or Lebanon, as he put it? Did this change take place by means of a magical Ba'thist stick?

It is ridiculous that the Syrian commentator said yesterday that Syria has not bought anything and so doesn't have to pay a price. If Damascus and its media tell those Lebanese whom it deceived with imaginary promises that they must not call on it to pay any price in return for abrogating the agreement with Israel, then we tell them that it would be better for them to admit their mistake and to correct this mistake. Yes, and certainly it would be proper for them not to ask the Damascus rulers to pay any price, because any price that Syria pays would only be a costly and bloody price because the Damascus rulers' assets are threats, terrorism, and blackmail, and their nature and policies are based on negative, destructive means. Therefore, any price that is paid with their aforementioned assets must be paid in the same currency.

On Deception of Al-Jumayyil

JN091557 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said yesterday that the current situation in Lebanon resulted from the U.S. Administration's conflicting stands. We do not want to discuss here whether these U.S. stands are really conflicting or what has caused the serious setback from which the U.S. policy in Lebanon recently suffered. However, we must not say here that Al-Wazzan's statement is an open attempt to cover up the Lebanese Government's mistakes and to blame others instead of admitting these mistakes or correcting them.

It has become obvious that the Lebanese president's abrogation of the agreement with Israel neither halted the fighting and the bloodshed in Lebanon nor achieved the Lebanese national reconciliation. The abrogation of the agreement did not achieve any of the illusions with which President al-Jumayyil was deceived in Damascus. It has also become obvious in the 5 weeks since the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that this abrogation is actually a story with two sides: The deceiver and the deceived. The deceived — the Lebanese Government —is currently fumbling and trying to find a scapegoat to hold responsible for its mistakes and for the current situation in Lebanon. The deceiver — the Syrian Government — has begun to show itself as innocent, and is trying to absolve itself of any responsibility or of any of the imaginary illusions or promises with which it deceived the Lebanese president in order to abrogate this agreement.

Within these Syrian attempts, the Syrian rulers admitted through their radio commentator the day before yesterday that Syria is not able to do everything or to impose magic solutions on Lebanon. The deceiving Syrian side is also trying to blame the Lebanese leaders for the current situation in Lebanon, which is the result of abrogating the agreement. This side said through its media that the Lebanese people are responsible for reaching a national solution in lebanon, and that Syria will never play the part of the Lebanese sides.

If this is the image which is being drawn up by the deceived Lebanese side and the deceiving Syrian side, the question here will not be whether or not the Syrian rulers will continue their deception. This is because deception is one of the pillars of their policy and one of the components of their nature. The question actually is whether the Lebanese Government will continue to cover up its mistakes, and thus deceive itself and its people.

IDF Call-up Ends; Transportation System Tested

TA110715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr p 3

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Israel Defence Forces yesterday held its third call-up exercise in six months. The exercise ended yesterday evening, but military sources would not say how successful it was.

Four code words were broadcast over Kol Yisra'el and IDF radio, beginning at 7.30 a.m. and reservists were told to report to their prearranged meeting places. They were asked not to go to their emergency depots in their own vehicles.

This meant the IDF would see to the transportation of all the units' soldiers. The transportation system was thus tested under conditions where it would have to take everyone to the emergency stores.

Advance announcements issued by the IDF said thousands of reservists would be involved, but military sources would not say yesterday how many actually were.

They said the exercise was designed to increase public awareness of the call-up system and to improve various aspects of the operation. The last exercise was held on February 2.

The sources said there was no tension in the north yesterday despite the call-up.

Jordan Urges Israeli Arabs To Form Knesset List

TA101057 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 84 p 11

[Report by Shefi Gabay]

[Text] In a special television broadcast about the Knesset election in Israel, broadcast last night by Jordanian television, the Jordanian Government called upon the Israeli Arabs not to waste their votes on the Alignment or the Likud. The Jordanian Government is proposing to all the Arabs that they establish a united Knesset list. According to its calculations, this list could win 21 seats. The Jordanian Government claims that such a list would even be decisive for the future of the entire Middle East.

During the broadcast, Jordan explained that it was due to the absence of one Likud Knesset member who was in Argentina that the Israeli Government fell. This means that if there is a united Arab Knesset list, the 21 Arab Knesset members could change Middle East politics, both those of the Likud and those of the Alignment.

Arab Knesset List Announced

TA110813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The first independent Arab list has announced its intention to participate in the Knesset elections. This is the Israeli Citizens' Movement [Tenau'at Ha'ezrahim Beyisra'el] headed by Nuri al-'Uqbi. The movement had participated in the elections for the outgoing Knesset, but it did not get the minimum number of votes.

'Secret' Husayn-'Arafat Agreement Reported

TA111013 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Amnon Raz: "Secret Husayn-'Arafat Agreement — An Opening for Jordanian Negotiations With Israel"]

[Text] A Jordanian Government official told an East Jerusalem notable that King Husayn made a secret agreement with Yasir 'Arafat at the beginning of March. According to this agreement, 'Arafat may convene the PNC by June 1984 in order to have this body authorize Jordan to embark upon negotiations with Israel, based on Resolution 242.

If 'Arafat fails to convene the Council, he is bound under the agreement to enable Husayn to begin negotiations with Israel, without subjecting him to any attack in this connection.

'Arafat recently planned a meeting of Palestinian journalists in San'a', in Yemen, aimed at proving to Jordan that he is still the leader of the PLO.

Earlier this week Radio Monte Carlo announced that a meeting was imminent between 'Arafat, Nayif Hawatimah, and George Habash. Observers in the West Bank anticipate that this meeting will end in failure.

The same source also reports a new Jordanian policy vis-a-vis the territories. A year ago Husayn approved a series of restrictions pertaining to residents of the territories.

The recommendations for the new policy were drawn up by a number of academicians who are not identified with any Palestinian organization. Their main points are: Removing restrictions concerning the bridges, and granting financial support to groups such as teachers and clerks appointed by the administration after 1967.

Court Hears Appeal on West Bank Elections

TA091747 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 9 Apr (ITIM) — "The political decision-makers in Judaea and Samaria have made the decision that for the time being the PLO — which is waiting for another opportunity — should not be permitted to exploit municipal elections for its purposes. At this point, we believe the most effective way to forestall this is to not hold municipal elections in Judaea and Samaria." This was stated by Brigadier General Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, (reserves), the former coordinator of activities in the territories, in the affidavit he submitted to the High Court of Justice in response to an appeal for elections in the territories.

The appeal was submitted by the former members of the Dura Municipal Council from the Hebron District, headed by ousted Mayor Muhammad 'Amr. Their attorney, Mr Khuri, argued in their behalf that they participated in a meeting of Judaea and Samaria mayors in November 1981 that decided to protest the establishment of the Civilian Administration by not cooperating with it and freezing municipal activity. In reaction to this, the head of the Civilian Administration dismissed the municipal council and set up an ad hoc committee to conduct the city's affairs, and that committee is active to this very day.

The appellants contend that authorities dismissed the municipal council for arbitrary reasons and therefore it was not legal. They claim that the municipalities "froze only political cooperation with the Civilian Administration" but they continued to provide all municipal services to the inhabitants. In any case, they claim that according to Jordanian law on municipal councils, the ad hoc committee's term was for 1 year, and that period has long since elapsed.

The members of the municipal council accuse the Civilian Administration of exceeding its authority by issuing a decree making it possible for the ad hoc committee to continue its activity, in contravention of Jordanian and international law. Moreover, the appellants maintain that according to the law, if the municipal council is dismissed and the committee's term is completed, a date for new municipal council elections should be fixed. This was not done, however. "The legislators' intention," they contend, "was to have municipal councils run by people chosen by the inhabitants, not by people appointed by the authorities. Elections are not being held and this takes away our right to elect or be elected."

The appeal further states that the reasons for postponing elections in Judaea and Samaria are not security or military considerations, but political reasons: "a difference in political views and the authorities' fear that the results of the elections will not be to their liking because the people and the groups they would be interested in would not win public support. All this does not justify not holding elections," the former members of the Dura Municipal Council maintain.

The State Attorney's office was asked to comment on these contentions in a debate held by the High Court of Justice a few weeks ago, comprising a panel of three justices: Aharon Baraq, Shoshana Netanyahu, and Eli'ezer Goldberg. Attorney Renato Jarach, the State Attorney's Office senior assistant and director

of the High Court of Justice matters, argued in his affidavit that the members of the council were dismissed because they had abused their positions by getting involved in political matters. He noted that they had refused to cooperate with the Civilian Administration organizations and in effect they were not carrying out their municipal duties "and were rebelling against the legitimate authority as part of a comprehensive nationalistic anti-government alignment, subordinate to instructions from 'above'."

The State Attorney's Office's affidavit says that the members of the council cannot have their cake and eat it too: on the one hand demanding authority, and at the same time instigating against the government and its policy. In such an eventuality, according to Attorney Jarach, the Civilian Administration has full authority to dismiss them. He noted that statutes No 830 and 1049 issued by the Civilian Administration extend the term of the municipal councils and ad hoc committees in Judaea and Samaria until another decree is issued. Therefore the Jordanian law,that states elections should be held or the dismissed municipal council should be reinstated, is not applicable. The Dura ad hoc committee will continue to serve until the head of the Civilian Administration decides otherwise.

Attorney Jarach asked the justices not to overlook the link between the issue of elections in Dura and the question of whether municipal elections should be held in all towns in Judaea and Samaria. He pointed out that although international law exempts a military government from the need to hold elections in an occupied territory, Israel had held elections in Judaea and Samaria in 1972 and 1976, but — he emphasized — "that experience, particularly during the last round of elections, proved that they had been used as a tool by the terrorist organizations to set up their own leadership, appointed by them in Judaea and Samaria, and so it became essential to dismiss many municipal councils to break this PLO-backed organizing against the administration."

The representative of the State Attorney's Office pointed out that the authorities "have no doubt that holding municipal elections in Judaea and Samaria towns will primarily play into the hands of the PLO and other terrorist organizations and will serve their purpose." To prove his point, he mentioned an article that appeared in the PLO mouthpiece in July 1983, saying that "municipal elections are an essential need," and could provide "a framework for a national struggle in the territories."

Attorney Jarach summed up by saying that "it is in the interest of the PLO and its supporters to hold elections, and this is sufficient cause for Israel to prevent that. Dura is only a test case. The question is purely political, and the country's enemies are in fact behind this appeal."

Despite this statement by the State Attorney's Office, the justices decided on 15 February 1984 to issue an order nisi that would instruct the defense minister and the head of the Civilian Administration to show cause: a. Why decrees No 830 and 1049 extending the terms of the municipal councils and ad hoc committees in the territories should not be revoked; and b. Why elections to the Dura Municipal Council should not be held in accordance with Jordanian law on municipal councils.

This time, the State Attorney's Office submitted on affidavit to the High Court of Justice, written by the coordinator of activities in the territories (who has recently resigned to take part in political activity ['Ezer Weizman's party], Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer. In his response, he pointed out that the decrees issued by the Civilian Administration were issued by law and in accordance with international law, "as a lesson from the negative experience gleaned following the municipal elections held in Judaea and Samaria in 1976." Ben-Eli'ezer submitted a breakdown of all the manifestations of instigation, subversive activity, and organized opposition to the IDF and Israel with which the extremist mayors who wished to sabotage the autonomy plan were involved, and said: "Israel's desire to permit the Judaea and Samaria population to elect for itself, freely, a municipal leadership was exploited by the terrorist organizations and their lackeys in the region for causes that do not harmonize with the security of Israel and the maintenance of its rule over Judaea and Samaria."

Ben-Eli'ezer added that the appeal submitted by the previous Dura Municipal Council was not submitted only for Dura's sake, but as a test case, something like a "preliminary feeling-out," which is why "a relatively nonextremist or problematic municipality from all the councils we were forced to dismiss was selected." He emphasized that Israel had a supreme interest in "not permitting the hostile elements which are looking forward to this to again take advantage of municipal elections, whether in Nabulus, Hebron, or Dura, for their subversive needs. This authority is given to us, and use of it was, to the best of my judgment and understanding, most reasonable."

Ambassador Rosenne on Jerusalem Embassy Issue

TA110643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United States says Israel cannot condone Arab blackmail in preventing countries from setting up their Israeli embassies in Jerusalem. Me'ir Rosenne, speaking last night in Washington to AIPAC, a group of Jewish lobbyists, also said Israel's call for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem should not be interpreted as meddling in the U.S. elections.

[Begin Rosenne recording] Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, this is a fact. [applause] I have been advised by some of our best friends not to refer to Jerusalem in order not to get involved in internal politics in America, and I of course appreciate this advice and I have no intention, whatsoever, to get involved in the elections in the United States. But what is totally unacceptable to Israel is to see this kind of blackmail of Arab states, of Muslim countries, organizing here every day news conferences, press conferences, releasing material, frightening the world that if any country recognizes Israel as — Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, there will be terrorist attacks. And what is at stake in this issue of Jerusalem is no more whether the embassy should be in the capital of Israel, as you have embassies all over the world, what is at stake here is to know whether blackmail is acceptable as an element in deciding foreign policies. [end recording]

Refa'el Eytan on Extending Law to Territories

TA101821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Former Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan has called for the extension of Israeli law to Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. He was speaking in Qiryat 'Eqron at a rally of TZOMET [Reviving Zionism], the movement which he heads. General Eytan said that during the Lebanese war, the Israeli media published blatant lies.

Tomorrow Gen Eytan will be holding another meeting with Prof Yuval Ne'eman, head of the Tehiya Party, on the possibility of merging the two organizations and running together in the elections.

Committee Approves Seven New Settlements

TA101752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs has approved the establishment of seven new settlements in various parts of Israel. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this decision applies to the civilianization of the NAHAL presettlements of 'Irit in northern Samaria and Nisanit in the Gaza Strip. The committee also approved the establishment of the settlements of Adam, near the Allon Road; 'Omarim in the Hebron hills; Zano'ah, in the Yatir area; the NAHAL presettlemtn of (Bi'r Malaga), near Nizzana; and the observation post of Mizpe 'Ezuz, formerly Be'erotayim, near the international border south of Nizzana. The committee also approved the expansion of two observation posts in the Galilee. The committee session was attended by only one minister, Yuval Ne'eman. Other ministries sent their representatives.

Former Envoy on U.S.-Jordanian Maneuvers

JN092202 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1545 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Dinitz speaks in Hebrew, fading into superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] The latest issue of the U.S. *NEWSWEEK* magazine has an article which says that Israel has expressed deep resentment over the joint Jordanian-U.S. maneuvers which were held recently, because the United States did not inform Israel of these maneuvers in advance — in accordance with the spirit of strategic cooperation between the two countries. In order to view this incident and its dimensions, our political correspondent Dov Rabinovich interviewed the former Israeli ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz.

[Dov Rabinovich] Dinitz believes that we must differentiate between two things regarding cooperation between the United States and Jordan. The first matter is the aid the United States gives in order to establish a Jordanian force which can intervene in the Gulf in emergency situations. The second thing is the matter of security requirements for Israel, which fears [word indistinct] this cooperation between Washington and Amman.

[Begin Dinitz recording] The most important point for Israel is the need to work so that this U.S. aid will not turn Jordan into a strong military force — a force that owns sophisticated equipment which could be directed against Israel in the future. [end recording]

[Rabinovich] Dinitz added that he supports the cancellation of the shoulder-mounted surface-to-air Stinger missiles deal, and that progress was achieved toward calming Israel's fears. He said: Anyhow, if it appears that the U.S. aid to Jordan to establish an RDF does not include supplying the Jordanian Army with very sophisticated weapons, there will be no need for Israel's fears.

On the United States refraining from holding consultations with Israel before conducting the maneuvers with Jordan, Dinitz said: The complaint which this incident caused in Israel is justified. This is because Jordan is a neighboring country, and what takes place in it will have obvious repercussions on Israel.

[Begin recording] [Dinitz] Because of the close relations between the United States and Israel, Washington was expected to inform Jerusalem in advance of such maneuver.

[Rabinovich] In your opinion, how will this incident affect relations between Washington and Jerusalem?

[Dinitz] I don't believe that we should exaggerate in assessing this incident. However, I am afraid that this strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States does not depend enough on political cooperation. Political developments may reflect on the strategic cooperation. I would like to see such coordination in the future. This incident cannot be considered a rift in the relations between the two countries, but a misunderstanding. I am happy that the United States justified this incident to Israel.

[Rabinovich] What about U.S.-Israeli relations on the eve of the U.S. elections, in light of the characteristics of the three presidential candidates?

[Dinitz] What we can say is that the three candidates are known for their friendship with Israel and for their understanding of the problems Israel faces, even if they disagree on various U.S. and international issues, including the Middle East issue. [end recording]

Polish Solidarity Representative on Visit

TA100833 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Formal links may soon be established between the Histadrut and the Polish underground movement Solidarity, Histadrut sources said yesterday. One possibility being examined is the visit of a Solidarity delegation to Israel.

A leading Solidarity representative in the West is in Israel in his private capacity as a delegate to an international symposium on participatory development through cooperative interactions. The

symposium, organized by the international research centre on rural cooperative communities, is being held at the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute here.

Marek Garztecki, head of the Solidarity information office in London, told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday that he is participating in the symposium with the knowldege of the Solidarity leadership in Poland. He said that Solidarity has much to learn from the Histadrut experience of worker participation in management.

Histadrut and Solidarity members already maintain contact through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, Garztecki said.

Solidarity, Garztecki said, is still strong and vital, though the days of mass demonstrations are over. Solidarity was always strongest on the shopfloor level and is prepared to spend years in the underground, he said.

He said that Solidarity has well over one million dues-paying members and 20,000 active organisers. The underground produces more than 400 newspapers and holds discussions and cultural events, such as poetry readings.

In order to "counteract the regime's subtle campaign of anti-Semitism," Solidarity organizes discussion groups on the role of Jews in Polish society, Garztecki said.

Greek Willingness To Improve Relations Seen

TA100959 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann and Athens correspondent Victor Eli'ezer]

[Text] The director general for state affairs of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Nikolaos Katapodis, is to arrive in Israel this evening for an official visit, in the course of which he will discuss the situation in the Middle East and issues connected with Israeli-Greek relations. This is the first official visit to Israel by a Greek representative since the Socialist Government came to power in Greece, and reciprocates the visit by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche to Athens in June 1983.

Mr Katapodis, who will be accompanied by the director of the Afro-Asian Department of the Greek Foreign Ministry, will hold his talks with a team headed by Director General Kimche. On the eve of the visit, political sources expressed the hope that a continuation of the dialogue between Israel and Greece on a senior level will lead to an improvement in the relations between the two countries. It is pointed out in Jerusalem that there have recently been signs indicating that the Athens government is really interested in improving relations.

In an interview to *MA'ARIV*, Katapodis described his country's relations with Israel as normal and even "friendly," saying there is room to improve them.

Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

TA101911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The director general of the Greek Foreign Ministry arrived in Israel this evening. Upon his arrival, he stated taht the level of representation between the two countries will not be changed as long as the situation in the Middle East does not change.

UN Ambassador Rejects Proposal for UNIFIL

TA110923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum has rejected outright the proposal by the UN secretary general to expand the field of activity of the UN force in southern Lebanon, to supervise the areas to be evacuated by the IDF.

In Ambassador Blum's view, UNIFIL has already exhausted its ability in southern Lebanon, and no more roles should be given to it. The UN secretary general put his proposal forward together with his request for the UNIFIL mandate to be extended by 6 months.

Attacks Against IDF Continue in South Lebanon

TA101746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] An explosive planted at the side of the raod blew up in the village of Tibnin in southern Lebanon while an IDF patrol was driving through the area. There were no casualties. The soldiers returned the fire and began searches.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a terrorist squad apparently set up an ambush at the side of the raod and detonated the explosive with an electronic device. This is the fourth attempted attack in the last 24 hours in southern Lebanon. In all cases there were no casualties.

Diminished Syrian Control Blamed

TA110620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] There has been an appreciable rise in the number of attacks in Lebanon recently. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that there were some 70 incidents last month, in which 4 soldiers were killed and 32 wounded.

Since the beginning of April alone, there have been 16 incidents. The increase in the number of attacks, especially in the eastern sector, is attributed to the weakening of Syrian supervision over the terrorists.

Soldier Wounded in An-Nabatiyah

TA111156 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1150 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] An IDF soldier was slightly wounded this morning when a hand grenade exploded. The grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol in the town of An-Nabatiyah in Lebanon. IDF forces have begun to search the area. Five local residents were also injured in the explosion.

Fewer Permits To Be Issued for Lebanon Visits

TA101422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Israeli authorities have decided to make a drastic cut in the number of permits issued to Israeli Arabs who want to visit Lebanon. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has also learned that Lebanese citizens will henceforth not be allowed to conduct tours to Israel.

Commercial, Scientific Satellites To Be Launched

TA101114 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 84 pp 1, 11

[Report by Avraham Peleg]

[Text] Israel is planning to send up two satellites: one commercial and one scientific. The commercial satellite will be used for communications. There is no truth to the Saudi claim that it will cause damage to the Arab satellite Arabsat.

The coordinator of the Israeli space agency, Prof Dror Sade, said this in reaction to the complaint that Saudi Arabia has submitted to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) saying that the Israeli satellite will be sent up into Arabsat's orbit and interfere with its activity. The Saudis are also claiming that the launching of the Israeli satellite is against international law. They added: "We are against the infiltration of the Jewish intellect into space."

Professor Sade explained that the Israeli space agency has requested ITU's approval for launching the communications satellite. ITU, which is located in Geneva, approved the request in principle, because the Israeli satellite's broadcasting frequency is different from that of the Arab satellite and will not interfere with its activity.

The Israeli communications satellite is to be launched by the U.S. consortium Fairchild. Experts estimate the investment at $250,000. The satellite will go into a geosynchronized orbit (hovering at a set point above the earth). The backing will come from U.S. organizations and Middle Eastern countries, not just from Israel, since the satellite will serve other Middle Eastern countries.

The scientific satellite will be used for space experiments. The investment needed for it is $1 million, because it is to be launched free by the U.S. space shuttle.

Dror Sade signed an agreement for Israeli experiments as part of the U.S. space operations, with heads of the U.S. space agency. Inter alia, there will be an experiment involving sending up hundreds of Israeli bees in a shuttle that is to go into space this year. This experiment was suggested by Prof Ya'aqov Yeshi from Tel Aviv University. Sending the bees into space is connected with examining why astronauts are attacked by space sickness. Professor Yeshi also wants to check whether the bees will be able to lay eggs in space in the absence of gravity. In his research, he has already discovered that these insects are equipped with an apparatus that senses the earth's gravity, which is more sophisticated than any scientific instrument.

ALGERIA

FLN Political Bureau Stance on Sahara, Other Issues

LD102337 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau of the FLN Party Central Committee met today under President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, at the Presidency. It heard a report on the various missions carried out by the special envoys of the president of the Republic to India, the USSR, the United States, and a number of Arab and African countries.

The Political Bureau made an in-depth study of the international situation, especially African and Arab issues. With regard to the Western Sahara problem, it confirmed that the policy of Algeria is based on the following principles: recognition of the Saharan national reality and its presence in the international arena; the need to implement fully the resolution of the OAU 19th summit conference, which defines the framework and the way to solve the Western Sahara problem; the unreserved support of Algeria for the struggle waged by the people of the Western Sahara, led by the Polisario, its sole legitimate representative, for an actual exercise of its right to self-determination; the readiness of Algeria to work in accordance with these principles to bring the fraternal peoples of Morocco and the Western Sahara closer in order to encourage a negotiated solution. On the other hand, the Political Bureau confirmed once again the will of Algeria to develop relations with all the countries of the region based on cooperation and good neighborliness, based on mutual interest and respect for the economic and social choices of every country in order to guarantee peace, stability, and prosperity for the whole region.

When discussing the situation in southern Africa, the Political Bureau confirmed that Algeria stands by the countries of the region in their efforts to consolidate the economic and social regimes they have freely chosen and its opposition to the hegemonist will of the racist regime in Pretoria. The Political Bureau renewed the full support of Algeria for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO and the African National Congress.

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, the Political Bureau said that the Palestine problem is one on which the common fate of the Arab nation depends, and it confirmed the complete and comprehensive solidarity of the Algerian people with the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. It also confirmed the attachment of the Algerian people to the cohesion of the Palestinian ranks and to the respect for Palestinian independence within the framework of the decisions aimed at securing and safeguarding the Palestinian people's national interests.

The Political Bureau confirmed that the solution to the Lebanese problem definitely lies in national reconciliation, respect for territorial integrity, the sovereignty and Arab character of Lebanon, and also the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation. In this respect the Political Bureau expressed the satisfaction of Algeria with the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli treaty. It also expressed once again the solidarity of Algeria with Syria in the face of the Zionist policy of aggression. The Political Bureau demonstrated its deep concern over the continued fratricidal conflict tearing apart the brother people of Iran and Iraq, which weakens the resistence of the Arab and Muslim nation. Algeria will continue to spare no effort to help create conditions for a negotiated solution that would end this conflict.

LIBYA

Iranian Ambassador Meets With Congress Secretary

GF102028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Mahmud Mahdi Shamlu, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Libya, met in Tripoli yesterday with the general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who is considered to be the chairman of the legislative body in Libya.

During the meeting, he delivered a message from Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, on the new crime of the Zionist regime in Iraq of using chemical weapons against the Islamic soldiers.

The general secretary of the General People's Congress affirmed his country's support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and for rightful and legitimate stands of Islamic Iran on the imposed war. He expressed his hope that the regime ruling Iraq will fail very soon. He also expressed his personal desire to expand the friendly relations between the two countries.

Egyptian Border Actions Show 'Dictatorial' Nature

LD101939 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Ams'aad, Rajab 10, April 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian frontier authorities stopped today 10 Egyptian families entering Egypt through the land road between Jamahiriyah and Egypt and refused them entry after suffering a degrading treatment by the authorities. Further, the Egyptian authorities refused to help the families to have some rest in front of the Egyptian gate, the children accompaning the families met the same treatment. Egyptian nationals banned by the Egyptian authorities from entering Egypt condemned Husni Mubarak policy of repressing the sons of Egypt and denying them their natural right to visit their country and relatives. They affirmed, in statements to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Ams'aad, [that] the Egyptian regime's refusal and banning of the Egyptians working in Jamahiriyah from entering Egypt confirm the dictatorial nature of the regime in Egypt and expose the falsehood of slogan it raises.

MAURITANIA

Haidalla Receives Message From Jordan's Husayn

AB092215 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] A Jordanian envoy arrived yesterday evening in Nouakchott. The Jordanian special envoy, His Excellency Yasin Ahmed Istanbuli, ambassador at the Jordanian Foreign Affairs Ministry, brought a message frc n King Husayn of Jordan to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, the CMSN [Military Committee of National Salvation] chairman and head of state. He stated to the press that his mission was within the framework of consultations and exchanges of views envisaged by his country in Islamic affairs. Finally, the Jordanian diplomat praised the fraternal relations established between our two heads of state and the secular ties existing between the Mauritanian and Jordanian peoples.

The Jordanian envoy was welcomed on arrival by Mr Moktar Ould (Hayi), ambassador and director of the Middle East and Asia Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Country Becomes 30th Formal Member of PANA

AB092230 Dakar PANA in French 1455 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, 9 Apr (PANA) — The Islamic Republic of Mauritania became a signatory to the convention establishing the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [PANA] on Monday. It therefore becomes the 30th formal member of the agency.

Mohamed el Hanchi Ould Mohamed Saleh, the Mauritanian ambassador to Dakar, who signed this agreement on his country's behalf at the PANA headquarters, expressed satisfaction with Mauritania's membership in PANA, which he said is the only hope for the development of information organs in Africa. At a time when our continent is passing through difficult moments, we need appropriate organs to inform the world without deforming our daily realities. PANA constitutes this instrument, Mr Saleh said. Cheick Ousmane Diallo, director general of PANA, said that Mauritania's action coincides with the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the PANA convention. The ceremony is therefore an outcome of the desire of African states to make PANA an operational weapon.

Speaking of efforts being made, Mr Diallo said the aim was to set up an instrument to stimulate the living elements of Africa for its development.

The increase in the number of member countries is beneficial to the development strategy of PANA's activities, which are characterized by growth that is based on the need to create, to consolidate, and to develop national press agencies in each state and to obtain preferential press tariffs that would facilitate the circulation of information between African states.

To attain this goal, Mr Diallo said, PANA has taken different initiatives, one of them being to set up a tariffs and negotiations group charged with drawing up an extensive document on the problems of press tariffs in Africa.

Finally, Mr Diallo expressed the hope that with the help of governments and the understanding of telecommunications administrations, the battle will be won. This victory will facilitate the birth of a new Africa that is reconciled with itself and will lead to its unity, he added.

SUDAN

Madani Reviews Country's Foreign Policy Goals

JN101937 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Apr (SUNA) — Mustafa Madani, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that Sudan's foreign policy is based on the principle of good neighborliness and on solving political problems through peaceful means. He pointed out that there is full coordination between Egyptian and Sudanese diplomacy regarding the two countries' foreign policy in all international arenas. This came in the statement his excellency made on Sudan's foreign policy when he met this morning with a delegation from the An-Nasir Military Academy, which is currently visiting the country at the invitation of the Numayri Higher Military Academy.

The minister also explained that Sudan is always seeking to improve its relations with the neighboring countries, pointing out that Sudan has called for a meeting with the Ethiopian foreign minister in order to hold a dialogue and resolve the problems existing between the two countries in a manner that is acceptable to both sides. However, Ethiopia apologized at the last moment. He also asserted that Sudan is exerting efforts to maintain the OAU's unity, especially at a time when Africa is suffering from many political problems, such as the Chad and the Western Sahara problems. Regarding the Arab side, he said that Sudan is preparing a strategy for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and for the Arab countries' return to Egypt, pointing to Egypt's prominent role in confronting the Arab problems. He added that Sudan has played an important role in securing Egypt's return to the ICO, and expressed his hope that Egypt will also return to the Arab League. He also asserted that Sudan's relations with Europe are good. He added that it also has good relations with the countries extending aid to Sudan in all fields. He also said that Sudan has cordial relations with the United States based on mutual respect. Regarding Sudan's relations with the Soviet Union, he said that Sudan is seeking to improve them.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba To Undergo Eye Operation

NC111230 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lyons, France, April 11 (AFP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba entered hospital here (?last) night for an operation to remove eye cataracts which have left him all but blind. The operation tomorrow, by internationally-known specialist Jacques Charleux, is the first of any type to be undergone by the 80-year-old president, the Tunisian Consulate here said.

Strict security was in force around the Saint Maurice Clinic, with dozens of police patrolling the hospital corridors.

President Bourguiba, who is known to be in poor overall health, is expected to leave the clinic on Tuesday, but the consulate said he might spend a few days in France before returning to Tunis.

The Tunisian leader is accompanied by four Tunisian doctors, who will assist at the operation, his ministers of foreign affairs, transport and health, his son, who is a special adviser to the president, and an architect friend who is to undergo the same operation.

PRC's Wu Xueqian Comments on Visit, Departs

LD101459 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian this morning left Tunis at the end of a 3-day official visit. Prior to his departure, the Chinese minister pointed out that his visit to Tunisia was fruitful despite the fact that it was brief. He said that during this visit, he exchanged with senior officials views on bilateral relations and the main international issues. He noted that both sides discussed the possibility of consolidating the technical and economic cooperation between the two countries, and spoke about new fields for cooperation between them. He said that the two countries' technical cooperation has realized absolute success. The works of the Medjerda-Cap Bon Canal are the best example of this success. We will attend the inauguration ceremony of this gigantic achievement in May, he added.

On the international level, the Chinese foreign minister reaffirmed the identity of views of both countries regarding the most prominent issues of the hour. He said that Tunisia and China, which both belong to the Third World, are anxious to see tension removed at the international level. He added that his country totally supports the Tunisian proposal regarding the settlement of the Middle East issue in a just manner, and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should be respected and Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy should be condemned. Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the Chinese minister reaffirmed his country's absolute neutrality, and reaffirmed that his country will not supply either side with weapons. He said: We and our Tunisian friends hope that this war ends. We are prepared to add our efforts to the efforts of the rest of peace-loving countries so that the two warring sides can sit at the negotiating table.

KENYA

Former Air Force Mechanic Sentenced to Death

EA101919 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Nairobi Province: Senior Private Robert Odhiambo Ndege, 26, formerly an equipment mechanic with the defunct Kenya Air Force, was today sentenced to death by a court martial at the Langata barracks, Nairobi. The death sentenced was announced by the court martial, after the court found him guilty of treason.

The prosecution called 21 witnesses, and after 6 days of hearing and after the prosecutor, a Kenya Army major, and the defense lawyer, Mr. D.N. Ngatia, had given final submissions, the court handed down a death sentence today.

Odhiambo was among the group of the defunct Kenya Air Force servicemen who fled to Tanzania after the August 1, 1982 abortive coup.

The court hearing Robert Odhiambo's case had been told that he was in charge of the ex-Kenya Air Force soldiers who forced their way into the general post office, Nairobi on August 1, 1982. The court also heard that he had in July 1982 attended several meetings which deliberated on the plans to overthrow the government.

SOMALIA

SNM Attack Reportedly Closes Hargeysa Airport

EA092026 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Commando units of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces have launched an astonishing attack on Hargeysa Airport in the northwest region, inflicting heavy casualties on the regime. In the attack, undertaken on 4 April by members of the SNM, they killed 18 and wounded other troops still loyal to the desperate Barre dictatorial regime. The intrepid fighters of the SNM also inflicted material damage, including the destruction of radar at the airport. Two aircraft on the ground were also destroyed, one of which was a (?MIG) fighter and the other a (?Cessna). Fuel [words indistinct] and other buildings at Hargeysa Airport were also destroyed.

The SNM fighters who launched this incredible mission returned victoriously to base with no casualties.

Reports from Hargeysa say that the attack on the airport has shocked and alarmed the Barre nation-wrecking regime. It is also a major blow to the regime's forces and has also made them even more dispirited and hopeless in protecting the regime against the justified Somali opposition. Other reports add that Hargeysa Airport has been closed.

TANZANIA

Cholera, Bubonic Plague Outbreak Kills Nine

EA101938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Nine people have died and 308 others admitted to health centers in Tanga and Coast regions following an outbreak of contagious diseases, cholera and bubonic plague, between 25 February and 5 April.

The director of preventive medical services in the Ministry of Health, Ndugu (Amani) Mgeni, said that eight of the dead were cholera patients, while one died from bubonic plague. Ndugu Mgeni said 289 patients have been admitted to hospitals in the Coast Region suffering from cholera, while 18 have been admitted to hospitals in Lushoto District, Tanga Region, suffering from bubonic plague. Ndugu Mgeni named the districts in Coast Region afflicted by cholera as Bagamoyo, which has 281 patients, Kibaha and Kisarawe, which have four patients each. He added that a team of experts from the Ministry of Health, accompanied by the Coast regional chief medical officer of health, has gone to Rufiji, where the disease is said to have broken out. Regarding bubonic plague, Ndugu Mgeni said the condition of 18 patients admitted to various health centers in Lushoto District is continuing to improve.

UGANDA

President Obote Reaffirms Friendship With Tanzania

EA101958 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] President Obote has reaffirmed the government's commitment to continue consolidating the bonds of friendship existing between Uganda and Tanzania. The president was receiving credentials of the first high commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania to Uganda, Mr Herman Martin Mkwizu, at the International Conference Centre.

Dr Obote said Ugandans share with their Tanzanian counterparts all aspects of the struggle for self-determination, adding that Ugandans have tremendous attachment to Tanzania for their sacrifices in liberating them.

An active member of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] and a seasoned diplomat, Mr Mkwizu was born in Tanzania's Kilimanjaro region in 1940. He is married, with three children. Prior to his appointment, Mr Mkwizu was chief liaison officer of Tanzania in Uganda.

The ceremony was attended by Vice President Paulo Muwanga, Prime Minister Erifasi Otema Allimadi, cabinet ministers, and senior government and party officials. In Dar es Salaam, Uganda's high commissioner to Tanzania, Mr Paul Omule-Otiti, has also presented his credentials to President Nyerere.

CAMEROON

President Paul Biya Addresses Nation 10 Apr

AB102340 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Apr

[Speech by President Paul Biya to the nation in Yaounde on 10 April — recorded]

[Text] Fellow Cameroonians: Last Saturday, 7 April, I told the nation that a military coup mounted by some elements of the Republican Guard and aimed at overthrowing the established legal and democratic institutions had been foiled by loyal units of the National Armed Forces. The situation has become calm throughout the country and normal activities have resumed. Public opinion has been informed by the national press of the developments in this situation, its nature, and itsconsequences. Since victory has been attained and has become irreversible, I would again like to pay deserved tribute to members of the National Armed Forces, who methodically and determinedly executed the orders they were given in order to preserve the institutions and the republican Constitution. I also want to pay glowing tribute to the Cameroonian people for their serenity and confidence in these institutions and in the person who embodies these institutions and assumes the political responsibility.

In all, this victory is a victory for our institutions and for the Cameroonian people. Because it falls within theframework of the dynamism of the change resolutely and joyfully carried out, and not without peril, since 6 November 1982, this victory is also that of the present new national society. It is also a victory for national unity which has been under grave threats — we must have the courage to say it — and has remained unshakeable.

In fact, these events have been recorded and history will remember that those who participated in the restoration of the situation included Cameroonians of various backgrounds, without regard to their ethnic, regional, or religious origins. The abortive coup d'etat is the responsibility of a minority of ambitious and power-hungry men and not the responsibility of this or that province or Cameroonians of this or that religion. Knowing your patriotism and your political maturity, I therefore ask you to remain calm, united, and in solidarity,and try to trust one another,respect public order more than ever, thus avoiding the tendency to bring about intoxication, division, and destabilization.

Fellow Cameroonians, in the face of the gravity and extent of this attempted coup, I have decided, with more determination and firmness than ever before, to take a certain number of measures aimed at preserving security, peace, and national unity. Thus, besides the various military, administrative, and political measures taken, and following investigations, the findings of which are being awaited, those involved in the attempted coup d'etat will be brought before a military tribunal without delay to be tried and punished in accordance with our laws and commensurate with the extreme gravity of their crimes.

These military, administrative, and political measures to be taken will aim to further strengthen the various services of security, information, and the maintenance of order. They will improve their functioning and ensure a more efficient mobilization and political training throughout the country by the Cameroonian National Union [Party]. Thus, our country is determined to resolutely remain a strong state, ready under all circumstances to disarm the avowed enemies of the Republic of Cameroon, to preserve its stability and its external credibility, and, above all, to preserve peace, unity, and national prosperity with a more balanced cohesion for a more widespread social justice. Finally, these measures, the framework of which is the great efforts being made by the new Cameroonian society, are meant to safeguard in a firm, jealous, vigilant, and efficient manner, the positive achievements of the nationaldevelopment efforts, and to continue to enrich them with further successes.

It is in this direction that I once again appeal to the commitment of the entire nation and of each and every Cameroonian. I am therefore appealing to our dear and beautiful fatherland, to our great and courageous people, to face bravely the most serious perils and, remaining confident in their future, to pursue their forward march with faith and certainty. Long live Cameroon!

President Biya Receives Messages of Support

AB101402 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] In Yaounde, various elite groups have been sending motions of support to President Paul Biya following the abortive coup by elements of the Republican Guard. The Northwest and Southwest [Provinces] elites resident in Yaounde vigorously condemned any attempt to take over constitutional power by violence and unconstitutional means and recommended exemplary punishment for those found guilty. They called for a careful restructuring of the institutions to prevent, in future, situations likely to create disorder, anarchy, and disunity in the country.

In another motion of support, the Adamaoua [one of the northern provinces, Ahidjo's region] elite denounced all kinds of violence as a means of acceding to power and called for measures to be taken by the head of state to uncover the affair and take all necessary legal action. [Yaounde Domestic Service in French at 1200 GMT on 10 April also carries a report on a message of support from the leaders of Adamaoua Province calling on the president to investigate the coup attempt "to expose all those who ordered it, whoever they are — whether they are inside or outside the country."]

AFP: Biya Meets With France's Nucci

AB111057 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, April 11 (AFP) — French Foreign Aid Minister Christian Nucci has had talks with President Paul Biya of Cameroon in Yaounde, 4 days after the crushing of an attempted coup against Mr Biya. Mr Nucci, who arrived here yesterday from Equatorial Guinea, flew on to Yaounde at President Biya's request, an informed source said. He returned here after their talks held last night. Mr Nucci, who was leaving here today for Paris, said he had discussed the situation in Cameroon with President Biya, but refused to comment further.

Minister Says 'Not All' Gendarmes Involved

AB101432 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of state in charge of the Armed Forces has issued a statement stating that not all members of the Republican Guard were involved in the weekend attempt to overthrow our constituted authority. The minister emphasized that the majority of the gendarmes still remain loyal to our national institutions. He has therefore called on all members of the public to collaborate with the gendarmes in the execution of their duty.

500 Soldiers Killed, Wounded in Fighting

AB111158 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Abidjan, 11 Apr (AFP) — About 500 soldiers were killed or wounded in the fighting between loyal and rebel troops in Yaounde last week, it was learned from well-informed sources in Abidjan on Wednesday. The source confirms that losses among the civilians were also great because many clashes took place in densely populated areas of the city. It is also stated that "some expatriates" died during the clashes, without giving any other details. Moreover, according to the source, the rebels numbered about 1000 and they were well equipped, and that the loyal forces "had much difficulty in overpowering them." It is reported that there were some "summary executions."

Soldiers on Leave To Return to Headquarters

AB111115 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Announcement"]

[Text] The regiment commander of the Army headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Asso Emana Benoit, calls on all members of the Army presently on a 30-day annual leave from 16 March to 15 April to return to their Army headquarters.

CHAD

French Deaths Result of 'Foolish Accident'

AB102035 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Apr (AFP) — The death of the nine French soldiers in Chad last Saturday near Oum Chalouba (northeast Chad) was the result of a "regrettable and foolish accident due to a certain measure of carelessness," informed sources in Ndjamena stated on Tuesday. These sources specify that 15 soldiers and officers of Operation Manta were routinely patrolling when they discovered a tank abandoned in 1981 by Libyan troops. The French soldiers approached the tank "without caution," the same sources said.

It was when they were manipulating the ammunition on the tank that the explosion took place, killing six soldiers on the spot and wounding nine others, three of whom later died from their wounds. People in Ndjamena are surprised that the French soldiers did not take precautions before approaching the tank. It was pointed out in the Chadian capital that they could have shot from a distance at the tank before approaching it. It was emphasized that this "accident" was not an act of sabotage.

There was no one killed or wounded among the soldiers of the Chadian National Armed Forces of President Hissein Habre during that accident, the sources add. These sources also insist on the fact that there were no clashes between the French soldiers and "enemy" troops that day.

Airline Reportedly Asked To Stop Ndjamena Flight

AB091810 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Idriss Miskine group has asked Air Afrique to stop its flights to Ndjamena. It is common knowledge that the Idriss Miskine group recently claimed responsibility for the recent bomb explosion at Ndjamena airport which destroyed [words indistinct].

CONGO

Reportage on Visit by Mozambique's Machel

Official Talks Begin

MB101045 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Mozambican delegation headed by President Samora Machel arrived in Brazzaville yesterday for a 4-day official and friendly visit to the Congo. The visit will center on an exchange of experience and the definition of areas of cooperation, the Mozambican head of state said in a brief press conference given to Congolese newsmen.

This is the first official visit made by President Samora Machel to the Congo. Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso visited Mozambique in June 1981.

President Samora Machel said on his arrival at Maya-Maya International Airport that the present visit by the Mozambican delegation had considerable ideological importance. This is the first African state with a Marxist-Leninist party whose policies have interested Mozambique. I have come to learn from you how to conduct revolution in an Africa still affected by colonialist economic exploitation, President Samora said on the occasion.

At state level, this visit reveals that prospects for close cooperation are good. Yesterday afternoon, the delegations headed by Presidents Samora Machel and Denis Sassou-Nguesso began official talks at the People's Palace. There are strong indications of possible cooperation in the field of petroleum. Today, the Mozambican delegation is scheduled to visit the Pointe Noire refinery. Last night President Samora Machel was honored with a state banquet by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. On this occasion, the two heads of state examined cooperation between the Congolese Labor Party and the Frelimo Party and between the two people's states.

Dinner Toasts Made

AB102014 Dakar PANA in French 1305 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Apr (ACI/PANA) — It is difficult to envisage the holding of a 20th OAU summit without the SDAR's participation, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese president, stated Monday evening during a toast he proposed on the occasion of Mozambique President Marshal Samora Moise Machel's official visit to Congo. In a world that is harsh to the weak and poor, the Congolese president said. Our salvation lies in our ability to unite in order to present a solid front to aggression. This unity is enshrined in the OAU, our collective instrument of resistance, he stressed. He also recommended that every necessary step be taken to ensure the holding of the 20th OAU summit this year at a place and a date to be agreed upon when we are informed of the intentions of the new Guinean authorities. The new Guinean president, Mr Lansana Conte, expressed his country's desire to host the 20th OAU summit as scheduled in a press conference on Monday.

On this, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso cited a precondition: the solution of the Western Saharan conflict through the full implementation of the resolution of the 19th summit on this issue. He invited all African brothers to make Morocco understand that it does not serve anyone's interest to want to break up the OAU by flouting its decisions that have been adopted unanimously.

Mentioning the nonaggression and security pact signed on March 16th between Maputo and Pretoria, the Congolese president said that this is an opportunity, first of all, to put an end to all subversive South African maneuvers against its neighbors, and second, to speed up Namibia's independence and accelerate the abolition of that unique and odious apartheid system. He said that after having trusted in the efficiency of violence and subversion, the apartheid regime is now forced to negotiate with its neighbors.

On his part, the Mozambique president said that the Nkomati agreement is a symbol of the success of our socialist peace policy and crowns our diplomatic and military efforts, clearly demonstrating the inability of the militarist forces to destroy our independence and our people's state. President Machel reaffirmed his unflinching political, moral, and diplomatic support for the ANC and other liberation movements.

Petroleum Projects Visited

MB102100 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] On the second day of his visit to the Congo, President Samora Machel has been visiting (Kouilo) Province and its capital, the coastal city of Pointe-Noire. (Kouilou) contains the Congo's principal economic centers, particularly its petroleum industry. President Samora was taken to an offshore oil platform, 40 km from the coast. The president also visited the oil refinery at Pointe-Noire, which processes not only crude oil, but also natural gas. Mozambique is also involved in offshore oil prospecting, and the experience of Congo, where prospecting began 15 years ago, could be useful. This afternooon the Mozambican delegation visited eucalyptus plantations where a project is under way to set up a pulp and paper complex. The aim of the project is to free Congo from the need to import paper and, hopefully, to make the country a paper exporter. Tonight, President Samora and his delegation are guests at the dinner given by the (Kouilou) provincial commissar of the country's ruling party, the Congolese Labor Party.

Soviet Peace Committee Visits; Communique Issued

AB091815 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Apr (AFP) — The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace (SCDP) and the Congolese Association of Friendship Among the Peoples (ACAP) condemn the "activities of imperialist forces," said a communique published Thursday in Brazzaville after the recent visit of the Soviet committee to Congo. The two parties express their "profound solidarity" with the peoples of southern Africa and the frontline countries (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and their support for the SWAPO, the ANC, and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Algerian FLN Delegation

AB110641 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the FLN of Algeria which arrived in Accra yesterday for a visit to Ghana today called on the Provisional National Defense Council's [PNDC] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at Castle Osu. During discussions, Chairman Rawlings called for action to find peaceful solutions to the Western Sahara issue. Here is Diana Tsikata's report right from the studio:

A delegation of the FLN, the ruling party in Algeria, is in Ghana for a 3-day visit. According to the leader, Mr Abderrezak Bouhara, the visit will strengthen the already cordial relations between the two countries. During discussions, the PNDC chairman, Flight Lt Rawlings, observed that (?hesitation) among African states on the dispute over Western Sahara has created a vaccum within the OAU. This vacuum, he said, should not be allowed to be filled by reactionary forces. Flight Lt Rawlings emphasized the importance for Ghana and Algeria to stand by their decision on the issue. Chairman Rawlings said it is necessary that action be taken to ensure that peace is achieved in Western Sahara.

On his part, Mr Abderrezak Bouhara noted that at a recent congress at the National Liberation Front, 83 percent of its total budget was set aside for improving relations between it and other African countries. This, he said, shows the importance the Front attaches to such relations. On Western Sahara Mr Bouhara asked African countries to speed up their efforts to end the conflict there. He said the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, has made enough sacrifices and it is not in its interest to make further sacrifices. Mr Bouhara declared Algeria will not allow Polisario to undergo military pressure from Morocco.

Earlier, the delegation had called on a member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, also at the castle. Mr Ebo Tawiah stressed the need to consolidate the Ghana-Algeria Joint Permanent Commission for effective cooperation between the two countries. He noted that the revolutionary process going on in Ghana is not different from that in Algeria. There is therefore no doubt that there must be constant cooperation between the two countries. Mr Tawiah declared that the PNDC will do everything to see to it that this cooperation is realized. He recalled Algeria's help to Ghana last year when more than 1 million Ghanaians were expelled from Nigeria and hoped this cooperation would not end there but would be extended to the security level within the framework of the OAU. Mr Ebo Tawiah expressed the hope that the visit would strengthen the already cordial relations between Ghana and Algeria.

Mr Bouhara commended Ghana for her help to Algeria during the struggle for independence. He explained that the aim of the mission was to find ways and means of implementing decisions between their two countries and also see to the improvement of relations in the social, political and economic field. Mr Bouhara said Algeria does not export revolution, adding a revolution occurs because nothing can stop a good cause from advancing itself. He said frontiers cannot stop revolution, adding Algeria maintains good relations with countries surrounding it.

Nigeria To Deport Unspecified Number of Ghanaians

AB111051 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The unspecified number of Ghanaians now being detained in Nigeria are to be deported as soon as transport is ready to bring them home. The Ghanaians are among about 6,000 aliens rounded up in Lagos recently as part of measures by the Nigerian authorities to control crime. Three thousand of those arrested have already been deported and the Nigerians say there are aliens from Togo, Cameroon, and Chad.

GUINEA

Moroccan Transport Minister Talks With Traore

LD091628 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, Apr 9 (MAP) — Guinea's new prime minister, Colonel Diarra Traore Friday received Moroccan minister of transports, Mr Mansouri Benali who was on a mission there before the coup that brought to power the military in Guinea, announced a diplomatic source in Conakry contacted by telephone by MAP bureau in Dakar. During this meeting, added the source, the Guinean premier assured Mr Mansouri Benali of "the willingness and the readiness of his government and of the military committee for recovery to strengthen relations and cooperation ties existing between Guinea and Morocco." "Morocco and Guinea are and will remain two friendly countries for they are two Moslem people sharing common objectives that nothing would divide," said the Guinean premier.

Description of Sekou Toure's 'Death Camp'

AB101550 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry, April 10 (AFP) — Camp Mamadou Boiro, three kilometers from the capital here, is named after a Guinean paratrooper who was tossed out of a plane in flight — without his parachute — by prisoners he was escorting to Conakry. Officially the garrison of the crack Republican Guard, it became better known as a death-camp where hundreds of prisoners died under accusation of plotting against the regime of the late President Ahmed Sekou Toure. His government was ousted a week ago, 9 days after he died of a heart attack in a clinic in the United States. Seen from outside, the camp with its yellow-and-red-painted walls looks like such an ordinary and peaceful barracks that it is hard to imagine the regime of torture inside. The new military authorities took journalists round at the weekend.

A suspect in any of the more than 20 plots Mr Sekou Toure said he had unearthed during his 25-year reign was "welcomed" to the camp by a "revolutionary committee." Two of its best-known members were camp commandant Siaka Toure, who also was

transport minister, and Mines Minister Ismael Toure. Both are half-brothers of President Sekou Toure.

The committee was in charge of investigations and how they should be carried out. Methods included humiliation and intimidation and torture. Interrogation began in a rudimentary "technical cabin," sparsely furnished with a rope to suspend detainees, a table, and a generator with a crank-handle to give electric shocks to those who obstinately declined to incriminate themselves as conspirators. Camp guards still at their posts despite the change of regime told us that torture sessions could last 3 to 6 hours a day over 6 days. Suspects were put on the euphemistically named "black diet": no food, no water. They were kept in tiny cells without beds or blankets. A small hole in the wall gave a minute amount of light. Five to 10 people at a time were crammed into the camp's 60 such cells. For some, life ebbed slowly away as a result of the torture or sickness. Others survived, but emerged blinded from such a long period in darkness, or paralysed from being cramped up in the heavy humidity.

Cell 49 was where Justice Minister Diallo Telli died, apparently of the black diet. The former secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, he was accused of being "the soul" of a 1976 plot against the state.

Inside these filthy cells we saw where the prisoners had scratched rough calendars on the walls and doors, or had inscribed their names in pitiful memorials. Some had managed more elaborate graffiti, ranging from a brave "friends, nothing dearer than individual freedom" to a defiantly ironic "I love Camp Boiro." One anonymous inmate had emblazoned "hope, patience, courage" in the form of a home-made coat of arms done in aluminium foil. This moving escutcheon was on the wall of the "privileged" wing of Camp Boiro, where the utter bareness of the black-diet cells was alleviated by such "facilities" as shaky beds without a mattress, some strips of blanket, and bits of cardboard. Then there was "death's-head block," containing dungeons surrounded by walls more than seven metres high from which nobody is known to have come out alive. There was a red skull and crossbones on each wall.

Camp Boiro has no detainees now. The last 134 inmates, two of whom were women, were freed after the coup on April 3. The camp register listed 95 prisoners for the first 3 months of this year, and 153 for all of last year. They were briefly replaced for a few days by the ministers of the ousted government, but the latter have been transferred elsewhere.

Ministry of Education Communique on Reforms

AB101540 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Communique from Ministry of Education]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress has adopted as one of its immediate priorities the reform of the education system. The people of Guinea, through their strong support and messages, have demanded the rehabilitation of the country's education system. Anxious to translate this demand by Guineans into concrete action and in order to give Guinean schools a real democratic and universal character, the minister of education has called upon academic inspectors, regional directors of education, and heads of educational institutions to immediately implement the following measures:

The methodical abolition of the teaching of the ideology of the Democratic Party of Guinea, PDG, and the withdrawal of all documents and textbooks on the subject--the time allocated to the teaching of this subject will henceforth be used to strengthen the teaching of French and other languages. The slogan "Ready for the revolution" will be replaced by "Long live the glorious Guinean people! Long live the republic!" With regard to the restoration of discipline in schools and respect for hierarchy, the boards of governors of schools are abolished. The directors of schools, principals, deans of university departments, and rectors are legally and morally responsible for the smooth running of schools under their authority. The Ministry of Education attaches exceptional importance to the scrupulous respect for the present instructions.

Conference To Be Held on Educational Reform

AB101610 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Second communique from Ministry of Education]

[Excerpt] To implement the commitment made by the Military Committee for National Redress to restore to teaching, education, and professional training a content capable of opening the doors of employment in the public or private sector to youths, adults, and workers and capable of giving them the same chances in response to the demands and legitimate aspirations of the people of Guinea for radical change in the educational policy, the minister of education is hereby inviting academic inspectors and regional directors of education to a national educational conference for the second half of May 1984. The theme of that conference will concern educational reform in the country. In order to make serious preparations for this conference, each regional director of education is requested to organize seminars from 16 to 23 April aimed at critically studying the current educational system. The findings of these seminars will be coordinated by the academic inspectors on 29 and 30 April 1984.

AFP on New Government's Political Leanings

AB100855 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry, April 9 (AFP) — Guinea's new pro-Western regime may be slanted towards democracy and free enterprise, but the army is generally expected to stay in power for a long time.

A week after a coup d'etat toppled the caretaker government installed following the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Military Committee for National Recovery has still to announce its political leanings. A nationwide broadcast is anticipated tomorrow.

One thing is certain: The Guinean people have had enough of Mr Sekou Toure's bloody brand of socialism, which was in any

case being forced towards allowing a freer economy in the face of increasing financial difficulties.

In making its first statements extolling free enterprise and human rights, the committee was seen as reflecting the views of most Guineans, many of whom were living in poverty while others had fled into exile.

The demonstrations of enthusiasm in the streets of the capital after the military took power seem to have been genuine and will no doubt encourage the new rulers as they attempt to put their good intentions into effect. One of their first moves was to announce changes in the banking system, which should give Guineans more freedom as well as discouraging the tendency to hoarding which has plagued the economy in recent years.

Under the old regime, the government had the right to check all bank accounts and there was a limit of 20,000 sylis (500 dollars) on cash withdrawals. The new laws give bank customers the right to privacy, and they can take out as much of their money as they wish. Experts believe these moves will ease the hoarding problem, which led the previous government to print money indiscriminately, further decreasing the value of the syli.

A tendency towards denationalisation had already been noticed under Mr. Sekou Toure and observers say this is likely to continue. Many of the debt-ridden and badly-run state-operated companies are expected to be taken over by the private sector, with only strategic sectors like water and electricity left in the hands of the state.

The Army's intention to stay in power for some time was clearly implied by the new president, Colonel Lansana Conte, at his first press conference. He told journalists that before Guinea could return to a normal democratic life with elections and the formation of political parties, racism, secretarianism and other kinds of prejudice would have to be purged from Guinean society. The government has already begun to demonstrate its promised respect for human rights. After freeing political prisoners, Col. Conte promised that the country's former leaders "will not be killed" and would not face trial for their politics, only for their administrative and economic errors.

Caution has marked the new leaders' statements about relations with other countries, but it seems certain that they will count much more on the West than their socialist predecessors. Observers point out that while Col. Conte made no mention of Eastern bloc nations at his press conference, he did say that Guinea depended particularly on France, the former colonial power, and the United States.

Commission on Land Restitution To Be Set Up

AB102110 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Communique of Ministry of Town Planning, Housing, and Estates]

[Text] The minister of town planning, housing, and estates has the duty to give the following details to citizens on the communique concerning the restitution of real estate seized by the defunct state authority: It is indicated that a commission, which should examine the documents of Camp Boiro case by case with a view to returning real estate seized by the defunct state authority, shall be set up. Each citizen is therefore requested not to take the law into his own hands and to wait for the results of the deliberations of this commission.

The minister of town planning, housing, and estate draws the attention of all citizens to the freedom, concord, national unity, and the social peace reestablished by the Military Committee for National Redress since 3 April 1984, an attainment which each one has to make it a duty to safeguard.

Long live the republic!

Signed: Minister Captain Kerfala Camara

IVORY COAST

Guinean Good-will Mission To Visit 11 April

AB102000 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A good-will mission from the Republic of Guinea will make a friendly visit to the Ivory Coast tomorrow, 11 April. This mission, led by Colonel Diarra Traore, prime minister and head of the government, is expected at about 1130 [GMT] at the Abidjan International Airport at Port Bouet.

NIGERIA

Dailies Assess Regime's Performance

AB101115 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Two papers, the *NIGERIAN HERALD* and the *NEW NIGERIAN* assess the performances of the military administration in the country since its inception. The papers agree that the government has performed well so far. The *NIGERIAN HERALD* believes that the objectives which the present military regime has set for itself are laudable and good enough for Nigerians. The paper urges the military rulers to be more resolute in their determination to make Nigeria great and the society a more humane one. On its part the *NEW NIGERIAN* remarks that the new regime has succeeded in introducing a new style of leadership. However, it notes that some people have mistaken this style for inaction. Concluding, the *NEW NIGERIAN* strongly feels that in judging an administration, emphasis should be on performance.

1,000 Released Following Massive Roundup

AB101036 Lagos NAN in English 0829 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 9 (NAN) — More than 1,000 out of the 2,500 persons arrested in the Apapa area of Lagos during a raid by the

Army have been released, the provost-marshal of the Nigerian Army, Lt Col Philip Onyekweli, said in Lagos today. Lt Col Onyekweli told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that those released were mostly Nigerians, who were "let off after a thorough screening" by a combined team of the Army, the police, and the immigration department. He said that 176 of those arrested were aliens, mainly from Niger, Togo, and Mali. A total of 6,000 bows and arrows and 16,000 weapons of various sorts were recovered during the raid. The provost-marshal said that investigations showed that the bows and arrows were similar in colour and texture, adding, "they must have all come from the same source." He said that 27 of the arrested persons were religious fanatics and that they were identified by their leader, Malam Salihu Mohammed, as members of the Maitatsine sect. He called on members of the public to report suspicious incidents or movements to the appropriate authority.

Many Envoys To Be Reassigned to Foreign Ministry
AB101114 Lagos NAN in English 1025 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 9 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos today that many senior ambassadors would be recalled in order to fortify the personnel in the ministry's headquarters. The minister said that the measure, intended to evolve a dynamic foreign policy, would also ensure that the recent retirement exercise in the ministry did not disrupt its operation. He said that in spite of the adverse economic condition of the country, the Federal Military Government still intended to make Lagos a centre of diplomatic activities.

SENEGAL

Assembly Speaker Thiam Submits Resignation
AB111256 Paris AFP in French 1225 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, 11 Apr (AFP) — Habib Thiam, the speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly, submitted his resignation to the president of the republic on Wednesday, the eve of the opening of the assembly's ordinary session.

Habib Thiam's resignation has been expected since 15 March when a law was voted reducing the duration of the speaker's mandate. The speaker, who was previously elected for 5 years — the duration of the assembly — will henceforth be reelected every year at the same time as the other members of the assembly's bureau.

Detained Casamance Separatists Freed 'Temporarily'
AB110615 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, April 10 (AFP) — Seventy-three of the 265 people arrested following separatist demonstrations in December in Senegal's southern region of Casamance have been temporarily freed.

They were the third group of people to be freed by an examining magistrate at the State Security Court. The first were 43 women and three school students released three weeks ago. Another 76 were freed yesterday.

The judge said all those released had been accused of relatively minor offences but remained charged with jeopardising territorial integrity and taking part in a rebel incident.

Some 25 people, including six policemen, died as a result of the demonstration on December 18 in Ziguinchor, capital of the Casamance region. The region is cut off from the rest of Senegal by the tiny state of Gambia and the Gambia River.

Guinea-Bissau Leader Postpones Visit
AB110744 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The head of state presided over a cabinet meeting yesterday. In his presentation, the president of the republic informed the cabinet of the postponement of the visit Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira was scheduled to have paid to Dakar yesterday.

TOGO

British Parliamentary Delegation Continues Visit
AB101640 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The delegation of British parliamentarians that arrived in Togo on Friday continues its visit. It visited the Kloto department yesterday. On Sunday it visited the Cement Company of West Africa at Tabligbo and the phosphate factory at Sogbo.

The two parties have so far expressed similar views on the need to strive for the total elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and racism.

RPT Signs Cooperation Agreement With Algerian FLN
AB101641 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation that arrived in our country on Saturday afternoon for a friendly and working visit left Lome yesterday evening. At the end of its stay a cooperation agreement for 1984-85 was signed between the FLN and the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] delegations. A final joint communique was also issued at the end of this visit.

In the communique, the two parties agreed on the need to form a united front in order to totally eliminate all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism. Concerning Africa, the two parties reaffirmed their unflinching support for the principles and objectives of the OAU and their readiness to strive to strengthen its action and its cohesion, especially before its 20th summit. After discussing bilateral relations, the two delegations expressed their desire to meet frequently.

UPPER VOLTA

Visiting Ghanaian Minister Reviews Relations

AB100825 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, this morning received in audience Dr Obed Asamoah, Ghana's minister of foreign affairs. He was accompanied by Kofi Djin, Ghana's minister of interior. They were presented to the head of state by Arba Diallo, our minister of foreign affairs. Dr Obed Asamoah spoke to the press about his audience with the head of state:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation throughout] You know Ghana and Upper Volta have common aspirations and common concerns. There are ties of solidarity between our two peoples. Under the framework of this solidarity, we come here periodically to exchange views with the president and his ministers. Therefore, our visit falls within this framework of neighborliness.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, what is the present situation in Ghana after the recent aggression by persons who are hostile to the Ghanaian revolution?

[Asamoah] The situation is calm and the revolution is growing stronger because each time the dissidents enter Ghana to cause trouble, the people show an increased solidarity with the government and with the [word indistinct]. Each time the enemies return, they are crushed and they become weaker. I can therefore say that the Ghanaian revolution is very strong today and the attempt made by the dissidents to destabilize the country does not affect our determination.

[Reporter] There are widespread rumors that Chairman Rawlings was (?injured) [words indistinct].

[Asamoah] The rumors are false; the chairman is in good health. He was not hurt, as is being claimed. In fact, the dissidents could not even penetrate more than 20 km. They were overpowered right at the border, so they did not even constitute a danger. It was more of a loss for them.

[Reporter] This aggression further proves that the Ghanaian and Upper Voltan revolutions are a threat to many persons in the subregion. What is being done in Ghana to avoid such situations in the future?

[Asamoah] The two revolutions are not in danger, nor are they a threat to the subregion because we believe that the main objective of the two revolutions is to improve the living conditions of the masses of the people. I believe that every head of state should try to improve the lives of his people. Therefore the two revolutions do not pose any threat to the subregion. They should rather be embraced. [end recording]

Decree Lists Revolutionary Tribunal Appointments

AB100800 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Head of state "decree" issued in Ouagadougou on 6 April]

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and the head of state decrees:

Article 1: The presidents of the grade one magistrate's courts are appointed, in addition to their duties, presidents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals of their areas of jurisdiction except as otherwise stated.

Article 2: The examining magistrates in the said courts are appointed, in addition to their duties, alternate presidents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals; in the absence of these, the public prosecutors at the said courts are appointed alternate presidents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals.

Article 3: Notwithstanding the provisions of the above-mentioned articles, Comrades Bilogo Dei Albert and Some Timote are appointed respectively presidents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals of Bobo Dioulasso and of Po. Comrades Nebie Salifou, Badimi Boureima, and Ouedraogo Santaounde are appointed respectively alternate presidents of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals of Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, and Po.

The following comrades are appointed judges of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals of Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, and Po:

Ouagadougou — regular judges: Lieutenant Traore Sidiki Daniel; Tanlagada Oussenie, Upper Voltan Geographical Institute; Tranchet Leon, National Security Fund; Diomande Christopher, Student; Toure Adama, Upper Voltan Electricity Company; Bein Touka Benoit, Doctor.

Alternate judges: Cadet Korago Boniface; Ouedraogo Robert, Ministry of Finance; Saka Martin, librarian.

Bobo Dioulasso — regular judges: M.D.L. Bataffoe Jean-Paul; Sanou Arthanasse, Social Security Fund; Yiabre Moumouni, teacher; Yewenou Alouine, International Bank of Commerce, Industry and agriculture of Upper Volta; Kama Karim, teacher; Djira Yaya, teacher.

Alternate judges: Sergeant Sidibie Abdoulaye, Yago Ahmed Abdoulaye, supervisor; Balima Gniasse, butcher.

Po — Regular judges: Second Lieutenant Ouedraogo Seni; Ouedraogo Issa, teacher, Ouedraogo Amidou, agent of the Department of Water and Forests; Yeye Sorkeh, inspector of primary schools; Koudogo Victor, primary school teacher; Ogni Bieou Abekyira, interpreter.

Alternate judges: Sergeant Kameri Lah; Doukportie Alexis, farmer; Carrefour Abdoulaye, secretary.

Article 5: The present decree abrogates all other terms, notably Decree No 84004 of 11 January 1984.

Article 6: The minister of justice and keeper of the seals, the national secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the minister of national defense and of war veterans affairs are charged, each in his own field, with the execution of this decree which will be published in the Official Gazette.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

ANGOLA

Huambo Rally Planned To 'Brief People'

MB110630 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] UNITA criminals continue to use various methods to carry out their crimes of terror and destabilization. One of the criminals was captured in Huambo City. He was thinking about nothing else but his criminal designs and has been endangering the lives of his own sons by ordering them on several occasions to place explosive devices in public places. The lives of the three children, aged 8, 10, and 12, were endangered, because of their own father, after the explosion of devices (?in their hands).

This proves the despair of the UNITA puppets in the face of the offensive being mounted by the Angolan Armed Forces.

A rally has been organized in Huambo City to brief the people on the incident. On the occasion, the coordinator of the Huambo municipal committee of the MPLA-Labor Party urged the people to heighten vigilance in order to arrest these individuals who, according to this incident, have proven to be without scruples in achieving their criminal designs.

FAPLA Kill 50 UNITA Members in Moxico, Benguela

MB101607 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 10 Apr (ANGOP) — According to an official source in Luanda, 50 UNITA bandits who were committing crimes against defenseless people in some parts of Angola were killed by the FAPLA and ODP forces during operations in Moxico and Benguela Provinces.

The same source said that during the operations in the municipalities of Leua, the (?crossroads at) Luena in Lumbala N'Guimbo, and in Lucusse, Moxico Province, the FAPLA forces captured a bandit and seized large quantities of war materiel including weapons, ammunition, radio transmitters, and grenades.

The FAPLA forces also succeeded in routing a group of bandits in the area of Kalapo, in the municipality of Lumbala-N'Guimbo, Moxico Province. The group of bandits were trying to infiltrate this locality to prevent the peasants from freely tilling their land.

In Benguela Province, the FAPLA forces have killed dozens of bandits working for the imperialists, liberated more than 50 civilians who have been captured by the bandits, and have also retrieved some cattle. During these operations in Chongoroi municipality in Benguela Province, two bandits were captured and a large quantity of war materiel was captured by FAPLA forces.

The same source meanwhile says that the FAPLA offensive is continuing to completely eliminate the bandits who infiltrated Angola from occupied Namibia and South Africa and tried to prevent the Angolan people from engaging freely in the tasks of national reconstruction.

Delegations Arrive for Workers Congress

MB102015 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The first National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA] Congress begins in Luanda tomorrow, thus fulfilling a directive of the third national workers' conference, which recommends the assessment of the activities carried out by UNTA every 5 years. The congress will assess [words indistinct] of the activities that have been carried out since 1979 [words indistinct] and the broad principles and the tactics of new UNTA guidelines. The UNTA congress will be the culmination of a continuing process in which about (?2,500) workers associations have discussed the principles which will be the bases of the meeting. The principles present a detailed analysis to the present level [words indistinct] of the workers. Delegations from Cuba, Portugal, the ILO, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, the DPRK, Yugoslavia, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique have (?arrived in Luanda) to take part in the UNTA congress. The majority of the delegates to the UNTA congress have already arrived in Luanda, where they have been involved in a number of activities related to the meeting.

Delay in Disengagement of RSA Troops Viewed

LD101644 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Editorial: "The Truths One Cannot Ignore" — ANGOP headline]

[Text] Luanda, 10 Apr (ANGOP) — The troops of the South African Army that have been occupying part of Angolan territory since August 1981 are still there, contrary to the intentions expressed by the Pretoria authorities and despite efforts made to secure their withdrawal by the end of last March. South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha had said before his Parliament on 31 January that a process he described as disengagement of South African troops from Angola would begin as of February, and that this process would be completed by the end of March. The head of the racist government estimated that 30 days would be enough to carry out the disengagement process.

After the Lusaka talks of 16 February between Angola and South Africa — from which the decision emerged to set up a joint military commission to supervise the so-called disengagement process — and over 40 days after the declaration of the South African intention, one notes that the troops of the invading Army are still on Angolan territory.

Still, according to the Lusaka accord, Angola and South Africa agreed that in "the zone in question," that is, in the territory occupied by the South African troops, one should not allow the presence of any outside forces. On this basis, SWAPO — the internationally recognized liberation movement fighting for the independence of Namibia — has always been kept informed of the demarches carried out by Angolan diplomacy. Most important of all, the SWAPO leadership was in agreement with the Angolan stand to avoid any actions during the process of South African disengagement from our territory, thus denying Pretoria any valid reason to sabotage the implementation of the Lusaka accords. Meanwhile, reports reaching us indicate that in "the

zone in question" puppet forces complementary to the South African racist army are being installed en masse. It is not without concern that the Angolan authorities view this new development, which shows that Pretoria is not keen to implement the Lusaka agreement.

In addition to these latest reports, it is also said that the puppets are currently destroying the few economic and social infrastructures still remaining after the South African invasion of 1981. This prompts us to wonder about the circumstances under which the puppets were able to install themselves in the southern part of our country, in territory occupied by South Africa, and even go as far as destroying buildings and other facilities that the population needs so badly.

As far as we are concerned, and according to the Lusaka agreement in which the South Africans took part without any pressures from the Angolan side, we have proved our government's willingness to consider seriously and with the greatest spirit of responsibility the process of pacification in southern Africa. Restoring national sovereignty over the whole of our territory is the first step, to be followed by others, namely the strict implementation of UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence which, it should be pointed out, Pretoria declared acceptable in the communique released after the Lusaka talks. With the continuing permanence of the South African troops in Angola over 40 days later — in contradiction therefore with previous declarations — and the installation of anti-Angolan gangs in the occupied zones, Pretoria raise in us serious doubts about its real intentions.

One point is however clear: The puppets — who, for a long time [words indistinct] — are always given the most despicable role, namely that of serving the interests which run counter to the Angolan people's interests, as well as the task of carrying out missions of destruction and massacre, are loathed even by the racists themselves.

Once again, it has been proved that besides its complementary nature as an auxiliary force of the regular army of a foreign countrythe puppets act in accordance with the imperialist plan aimed at prolonging the suffering of the Angolan people and at conditioning, for their own benefit, the process of stabilization in southern Africa. In each of these cases our position is already known and has been clearly defined by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the following terms: "As regards the armed gangs at the service of reaction and international imperialism, either they must be disarmed by their mentors or the Angolan people will see to it that they are totally annihilated." South Africa has no reasons to doubt the determination of Angola.

Eight years of constant aggression by the South African Army under the most varied pretexts and the results they have brought forth — the negotiating table, where the Angolan side has presented itself with its head high — should dissuade Pretoria from walking over minefields. The letter and spirit of the Lusaka agreement is clear: South Africa has the double responsibility of leaving southern Angola and of preventing the installation of puppet groups in order to avoid the creation of zones amounting to springboards for acts of sabotage in our territory. Likewise, it must also stop all logistic support for these groups from Namibia.

As for us, we have no doubts or illusions about the nature of these UNITA puppets. Only recently President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that "without military and logistic support from the outside, particularly from South Africa, the armed gangs of UNITA will not be able to survive." The puppets in Angola have no future: This is a great truth Pretoria cannot ignore.

LESOTHO

RSA-Backed Alliance Officially Recognized

MB101645 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY, quoting reliable sources in Maseru today, reported that the Basotho Democratic Alliance, which was recently formed by the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria, has now been officially registered under the Society's Act.

The agency reports that the following are the office bearers of the South African-financed organization: C.D. Molopo, president; S.C. Ncojane, vice president; P. Chaolane, chairman; N. Lilimo, vice chairman; M.T. Mofolo, general secretary; Denis Molapo, assistant secretary; and Philip Manamolela, treasurer.

The Alliance was formed after discussions were held in Pretoria between Mr Botha and various representatives of dissidents from the main political parties in Lesotho. At the January 6 meeting, which included Messrs C.D. Molapo, P. Chaolane, M.T. Mofolo, and J.T. Mokotso, the South African foreign minister introduced the constitution of the allegedly anticommunist Alliance and pledged South African assistance in exchange for a promise from the Alliance that it will get rid of the Soviets, the People's Republic of China, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Lesotho.

It is understood that during the talks, Mr Botha promised that South Africa would also consider physically intervening in the electoral process in Lesotho in order to ensure that the Alliance gained power.

MADAGASCAR

Finance Minister Returns From Paris Meetings

MB110749 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Summary] Mr Pascal Rakotomavo, minister of finance and economy, returned to Madagascar yesterday after an important foreign mission. He attended the meeting of the Club of Paris and the meeting of the sponsors of Madagascar held in Paris under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

There were positive indications for the improvement of Madagascar's foreign currency reserves following the meetings and signs that "the World Bank would organize during the current year a meeting of the consultative group on Madagascar's development strategy and its foreign financing needs for next year."

MOZAMBIQUE

'Bandits' Attack Train on Manhica Line

MB101740 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A person has been murdered and 31 wounded during an armed bandit attack on the passenger coaches of the Manhica train. The attack took place at about 2100 on Monday, 71 km along the railroad line to Manhica, near the (?Maciana) railroad station. This has been reported by the chief of general staff of the FPLM. Of the wounded, 14 are in critical condition and 17 sustained light wounds.

The bandits were hiding in the bush that runs alongside the railroad. When the train passed by, the bandits opened fire at the passenger coaches. Seven coaches have bullet holes. The bandits did not fire at the locomotive, which suggests that the main objective was to kill the passengers. This view is backed by another point: A landmine had been placed on the track which failed to detonate. If the landmine had exploded, it would have derailed the train, which would have made it easy to massacre the passengers. Since the landmine did not explode, the train driver continued on, stopping only at the (?Maciana) railroad station. The train in question carries workers from Maputo to Marracuene and Manhica areas on a daily basis. FLPM units are continuing search and pursuit operations in the area, which began immediately after the ambush of the train took place. The gang that carried out this attack has recently been infiltrating into the Manhica area, since the FPLM had already eliminated the gang that committed a number of murders on the Maputo-Manhica road in February.

FPLM Destroys Another 'Bandit' Camp in Sofala

MB110727 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] FPLM forces stationed in Maringue District, Sofala, destroyed on 7 April, with the support of the local population, a camp of the armed bandits. During the operation, FPLM forces killed six bandits and captured an assortment of war materiel. This military operation was carried out to hail 7 April, day of the Mozambican woman.

Czechoslovak Official Presents Flood Aid

MB110734 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Czechoslovakian Government today handed over a gift of 12 tons of medicine, medical equipment, and blankets for flood victims in Mozambique. Czechoslovakian Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda, who presented the gift in Maputo, said the people of his country would do all they could to help the people of Mozambique through this difficult phase. First there was severe drought, he said, and then Cyclone Domoina brought floods. Mozambique's deputy foreign trade minister, Daniel Gabriel, praised the role played by the Czechoslovakian people during Mozambique's struggle against colonial domination.

AIM Says Economic Independence Main Objective

MB110712 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] With regard to the signing of the Nkomati Accord, an AIM editorial points out that when half a dozen Mozambicans decided to take up arms against Portuguese colonialism 20 years ago, they were, in the historical sense, correctly interpreting the profoundest desire of the people as a whole. However, adds the editorial, very few believed in them, including analysts and heads of state. What was important was that they believed in themselves and in the will of the people's struggle. That self-confidence constituted the first sign of decolonization of the land and of the people's minds. Today, once again, many tremble before foreign investments. Some even panic and face the problems with a feeling of defeat, acutely overestimating the forces of imperialism and equally acutely underestimating the capabilities of the Mozambican people, the institutions, and the men which lead the country.

AIM's editorial also stated that 20 years ago, those half adozen Mozambicans did not have an exact plan of struggle for the months and years ahead. They learned to struggle by struggling, but always with a feeling of self-confidence and on a clear strategic objective: total and complete independence. Today there is no detailed map of the future either, says the editorial, but today, too, there is a clear strategic objective: Mozambique's economic independence. And today, as 20 years ago, there is full awareness of the enemy's strength. We are also aware of the presence of simple- minded people, adventurists, and demagogues who think that victory is a quick achievement. Once again, the fundamental point is to be aware of the struggle's objectives and to trust in the Mozambicans. The fundamental point is to march to the battlefield believing that victory is possible, the AIM editorial stressed, with regard to the signing of the Nkomati Accord between the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister May Visit FRG Later This Year

MB110542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] There are indications that the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, will visit Europe later this year. Our political correspondent reports from Cape Town that although there has been no confirmation of the proposed visit from the South African side, reports from West Germany say Mr Botha will visit that country at the invitation of the West German chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl. The authoritative West German newspaper, the *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG*, carries prominent reports this morning about the visit. An official announcement is expected in Bonn sometime today. Our political correspondent says there is a possibility that Mr Botha will use his West German visit to travel to other European countries as well. It will be Mr Botha's first European visit since he became Prime minister in 1978. Mr Botha visited Taiwan in 1980.

FRG Visit Not Confirmed

MB111011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Cape Town, April 11, SAPA — It was too early to make any official announcement on any European visit by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said here today. This was the only reaction to an announcement in Bonn that Mr Botha would include the West German capital "in the framwork of a European trip." He had been invited by the Federal chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, and would visit Bonn on June 5 and 6, the Bonn announcement said. The spokesman for foreign affairs in Cape Town had earlier declined to make any comment whatsoever on growing speculation about the prime minister visiting West Germany and other European countries, said to include Portugal and Spain. It is expected, however, that the official announcement by the Bonn government will speed up the South African Government's arrangements to facilitate an announcement of the prime minister's full European itinerary.

The pending visit was first raised by reports in the *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG* today, and is generally believed to have resulted from premature leaks which have forced an early announcement from the Bonn government. The refusal by the Department of Foreign Affairs to confirm the announcement is generally attributed to the fact that arrangements for the rest of Mr Botha's European travels have not been finalised. Diplomatic sources here also point out that protocol demands Mr Botha's government may not make any announcements until such time as a host country has announced its invitation to him. So far, West Germany is the only country that has done so.

British Envoy Further Defends Stance on ANC

MB110846 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Tex] The British ambassador to South Africa, Mr E.A.J. Fergusson, says that if the ANC espouses violence as a means of bringing about change in South Africa, the British Government rejects the organization's action in South Africa. Mr Fergusson was taking part in an South African Broadcasting Corporation program after stating earlier that the British people had come to the conclusion that their interests could best be served by allowing all individuals and organizations freedom of speech and action in Britain as long as they stayed within the law. The ambassador pointed out that terrorism was countered in Britain through the powers of the home secretary, who decided who may or may not enter the country and who should be deported. His powers, however, limited him to action against individuals and not against organizations.

Mr Fergusson said that although Britain had understanding for and sympathy with countries where acts of terror were committed, such acts were in themselves not offenses committed in Britain.

Mr (Kent Durr) of the National Party said during the program that although South Africa had received and harbored refugees in the past, the ANC and its members could certainly not be described as refugees. They left the country with the purpose of overthrowing the South African Government. Mr (Durr) asked what the British attitude would be towards South Africa if the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army were to be accommodated in Pretoria. Mr Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party said it was unacceptable in Western countries that political asylum should be abused to plan acts of terror against other countries. South Africa expected Britain to abide by its own judgments and take action against individuals and organizations which committed terrorism in other countries.

Mr (Frank Le Roux) of the Conservative Party said that by allowing the ANC in Britain, the British Government was condoning the actions of the ANC. Mr Brian Page of the New Republic Party referred to remarks by the leader of the opposition in Britain, Mr Neil Kinnock, who had said that he would support the ANC should his party come to power. Mr Page said no opposition party in South Africa would give financial or moral support to any organization which committed acts of terror in Northern Ireland.

British 'Double Standard' Criticized

MB110915 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Britain's ambassador in South Africa, Mr E.A.J. Fergusson, has released a statement on his government's attitude to terrorism and terrorist organizations. He has done so in response to a newspaper editorial criticizing what was described as Britain's moral support for the ANC. The ambassador's attempts to clarify principles are appreciated, but they do not relate the principles to the practice, and so they do not address the real issue: the double standard that is maintained when dealing with terrorist organizations that are active in Southern Africa.

Mr Fergusson states that his government has clearly and consistently condemned terrorism. That is true. In fact, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has gone so far as to call for intergovernmental cooperation to combat this international disease, as she calls it. Britain and other Western governments have become increasingly aware that the disease cannot be eradicated if each country concentrates only on its own outbreaks and ignores those elsewhere even to the extent of harboring carriers of the disease from other countries in its own borders. It was for that reason that Mrs Thatcher spoke sharply last December, after the Harrods bomb blast, against the impunity with which fund raising activities for the Irish Republican Army, the IRA, were conducted in the United States.

South Africans would of course endorse that criticism. Funds collected in New York to help the IRA provide a clear example of the need for coordinated action against terrorism. But another such example, equally clear-cut, is the freedom allowed by the British Government itself to the ANC to run its propaganda and organizational headquarters in London. How does it reconcile that with its opposition to terrorism?

Mr Fergusson states that his government upholds the right of free speech under the rule of law. It is obvious, however, that he is not arguing for the IRA to be given a propaganda base in London similar to that of the ANC, even if the two organizations are precisely similar in their use of terrorism to advance political goals. Mr Fergusson also makes the praiseworthy statement that Britain will act and expect others to act against terrorism under the law.

The British parliament recently approved an extended prevention of terrorism act which among other things provides for a ban on foreigners who are or have been involved in terrorism from entering or remaining in the country. The law applies prima facie to the ANC. It has openly claimed responsibility for numerous terrorist incidents in South Africa, and many of its top-ranking members, policy makers, planners, and supervisors, are resident in Britain. In fact, the ANC and other southern African terrorist organizations have as much as admitted their culpability by their representations to have the law changed. So has the home secretary, Mr Leon Britton, by his undertaking to instruct the police not to apply the law in respect of those organizations. In this instance therefore, Britain will not act under the law. That Britain is in general terms opposed to terrorism is clear, that it is intent on excluding without explanation southern African terrorist movements from that general policy seems just as clear; hence the concern and the cynicism about double standards.

Two ANC Members Found Guilty of High Treason

MB101540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] In the circuit court at Louis Trichardt, two members of the ANC, (Modisaka Rokui Morake) and (Frans Madumetsa Ranoto), have been found guilty of high treason and attempted murder. They have pleaded not guilty. In his judgment, Mr Justice (McCrea) found that the two men had been members and active supporters of the ANC from 1976 to 1979. Both had received military training outside the borders of South Africa. On the attempted murder charge, Mr Justice (McCrea) found that the two accused had fired at members of the South African Police on 10 June last year. In doing so, they should have foreseen that they could have caused the deaths of the police.

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Criticizes 'Clandestine Meetings'

MB101900 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1717 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Speech by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi to journalists at his office in Mbabane on 10 April — recorded]

[Text] My fellow countrymen, it is my intention to take this opportunity to remind the Swazi nation that it should not forget — that is, the entire Swazi nation should not forget — as it already knows, and I remind the nation, that the regency of Swaziland, as Swazis of Swaziland know in accordance to Swazi custom and usage, still follows the tradition which was defined in the not so distant past. As the man in authority on behalf of [mfana osesangweni] the institution of the monarch, let me remind my dear fellow Swazis that, as we have explained in the recent past, the regency of Swaziland resides in the queen mother of the Swazis, Ntombi, and no one else, yesterday, today, tomorrow, and the day before yesterday.

I take this opportunity to remind the ever so law-abiding Swazis — as it now appears that some have forgotten — as to who is responsible for the monarchy. As the one entrusted with the responsibility of keeping peace and administering the day to day affairs of the Kingdom, I realize that this is an opportune time to remind the Swazis of that matter. Only the queen mother is handling the institution of the monarchy, as has already been explained in the recent past. All of us serving in governmental positions are looking up to her for advice, advice rendered in consultation with the Liqoqo. All that is done here in Swaziland is being done in her name, with the Queen acting in consonance with her Liqoqo. I felt that I should remind you, my fellow countrymen of that matter, as it has now been disclosed that the grumbling dissidents are again brewing trouble.

The Government of Swaziland reminds you, my fellow countrymen, that as it still appears that there are still some people contesting the will of the Swazi nation, the question that arises is: Where do they come from? We understand that there are those holding illegal meetings — clandestine meetings — to frustrate the national will. Can it be really true that there are those who are still up to this nonsense even today, holding meetings at night, clandestine ones at that? I am just reminding you that meetings such as these are prohibited here in Swaziland. Meetings that are allowed are those for which permission has been granted by the appropriate authorities, in accordance with the law, as defined by the Statute Book of Swaziland. These illegal meetings are being held now! We had better remind the nation about the dangers of contravening the provisions of the laws. We in government do not like this kind of behavior. The lawbreaker creates a criminal case for himself. Holding illegal meetings is breaking the law. We have warned you in the past that this kind of bad conduct should cease in this Kingdom. We had hoped that the whole disease was eliminated forever.

Today we are advised that there are those who continue to hold illicit clandestine meetings. Who has given them permission for such meetings? Where did they request permission for such meetings? According to the law, such meetings are proscribed and carry a legal penalty in a court of law. In plain English, such persons are committing high treason. Let the nation be reminded that its biggest task is to ensure peace in this country.

In the King's Proclamation issued by our late king in 1973, it was clearly stated that meetings held in Swaziland would all need to have prior authorization from the government. Now, my fellow countrymen, we are astounded that there are some dissidents who are forever grumbling in clandestine meetings.

Let me warn the nation against such behavior. It is illegal and the government will not tolerate such lawlessness. As the government, we expect that everyone will respect the laws of this country, regardless of its status or origin. If you have something to say, say it to the appropriate authorities. This unclear grumbling is not welcome.

Today I am simply reminding the Swazi nation of this again, as it is apparent that some have forgotten. Perhaps some were away when we discussed this matter before. Even last year we spent a lot of time warning and explaining away all this dissidence and grumbling. Yet again, there are still murmurs! What do they want? What has happened? We expect peace to prevail in the Kingdom of Swaziland. Swaziland should have generosity characterized by happiness, so that all our endeavors will be successful. That is what I wish to remind the nation about, so that we shall not have ignorant folks.

Everybody should know that have been forewarned by the elders of the nation of Swaziland to follow the respectable path of legality. The listening posts of the government are numerous and far-reaching in scope, prying where you never imagined, and the long arm of the law reaches undetermined areas. We are listening, keeping in mind the peace and security of this country. We have heard again that there are grumbling dissidents. Let us warn them before they feel the full wrath of the law. Should they be arrested they will find themselves cursing the day they were born, alleging that the government hates them, although they are responsible for their own misery by breaking the laws. The government has no hatred for anyone, it only prosecutes those who are in violateion of the law. Law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear from the law.

My fellow countrymen, it is my humble duty to remind the nation of what the government thinks about these reported activities which are taking place under the cover of darkness. While we are asleep, there are those who are murmuring away in the dark. The happiness of the Swazi nation is being punctuated by this grumbling. This is not acceptable. You all know the procedures concerning the institution of the monarch. We just do not go about fumbling outside the law, probing even at affairs that do not meet with our position. Every governmental body and institution has clearly defined rules according to Swazi custom and usage. There is no fumbling at all! We do not wish to see this orderliness broken just because of some ignorant scabs. Let us respect our laws and traditions.

We are all looking up to the queen regent, indlovukazi [queen mother], all of us in the Swazi nation, without exception. If there is anyone doing otherwise at this juncture, we then conclude that the person is contentious and trying to usurp the monarchy. We hope there are no contestants for the kingship of Swaziland. Anyone found grumbling will be considered to be among those interested in a contest. I hope that there is no such person in Swaziland. If there is one, it would really portend bad times for the Swazi nation. What would he want?

The Swazi elders have fixed everything concerning the matter. The grandmother has been given her job. She holds the signatory powers today in full, without reservation, in the law. Who can contest that? Let me say there are no questioners or critics. If any are available, let them be heard right now in public. In short, my fellow countrymen, I am saying Swazis must respect the laws of their nation — the Swazi nation. There should be no divergence from the law. We cannot afford to have the law tampered with. We, as the government, have the responsibility of keeping everything on an even keel. We shall remind and advise you whenever you go astray. All of you without exception. I hope we shall all understand each other on this matter, without brewing up more trouble in the future.

My, countrymen, I am putting this across to the whole nation in completeness in the name of the Kingdom, so that everyone may hear clearly, being guided by the good generous mercies of God in heaven. Let all the people behave themselves in a respectable way. They should respect our monarchy and treat our monarchy with tender and delicate care. Everyone here in Swaziland is expected to respect our monarchy. We in turn shall respect these people. Failure to observe this will lead to disrespect of that individual by the nation. My fellow countrymen, I am again reminding the Swazi nation so that in the future there will be no one who will complain of ignorance when the screws of justice are applied. With these few words, I remind the nation to take care of itself and observe the laws of the country. Hail your royal highness! [Audience responds: Hail your royal highness!] Ndlovukazi! [salutation to queen mother] [Audience repeats: Ndlovukazi!] Mhlekazi! [salutation to queen regent] [Audience repeats: Mhlekazi!]

ANC Refugees Ordered To Leave 'Immediately'

MB101950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Swaziland police are maintaining roadblocks on all the country's main routes to South Africa and Mozambique, in an effort to apprehend the 14 ANC members escaped from police cells at Simunye. The 14 fugitives were members of a group of 17 ANC men arrested at the border with Mozambique 10 days ago. They had apparently fled from Mozambique to avoid raids by the Mozambican security forces on houses belonging to ANC members in Maputo and other parts of the country last month. ANC fugitives, of whom there are about 50 known to be in Swaziland, have been ordered to leave the country immediately. Some of them have, however, been living in Swaziland for years and have families there.

Escapees 'on the Run'

MB111342 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Fifteen ANC members are still on the run after escaping from a Swaziland prison. The escape took place on Sunday night and, according to ANC sources, the Swaziland Government ordered all ANC members out of the country last night. The ANC escapees are said to be part of a larger group that crossed illegally into Swaziland from Mozambique.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Receives UN Environment Preservation Award

MB110732 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, today became the first African leader to receive the newly introduced Environment Africa Award by the UN Environment Program

for his contribution to the preservation of Africa's environment. President Kaunda was bestowed the award at a colorful official opening of the UN Enviornment Program's first regional conference at Mulungushi Hall. The award was presented to him by the UN Environment Program regional director, Dr (Leticia O'Bryne). Dr (O'Bryne) said the award would be given to all sons of Africa who will help enhance the protection of the environment of the continent.

In reply, Dr Kaunda, who visibly appeared overwhelmed, said although it was his name appearing on the award, the honor was not his alone, but for the people of Zambia, who have done so much to fight against poaching. And, officially opening the conference which is being attended by 49 independent African countries of the UN Environment Program at Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda called on African planners, policy makers, and development agencies to seek and adopt strategies that will ensure development without destroying the resources.

Dr Kaunda, who described development and environment as two sides of the same coin, warned against over-exploitation, misuse, or abuse of the natural resources in the course of improving people's lives. Dr Kaunda said Africa was a continent of contrasts whose size and diversity had in the main contributed to its complex and difficult environmental problems, but he warned that the complexity of these problems must not deter Africa from planning farsighted and practical solutions to its other problems. He said it was important to provide clean water and sanitation facilities for the people of Africa to ensure a satisfactory quality of life, and warned that unless this was done, the majority would suffer the curse of environmental disease.

Ministry Plans Strategy Against Black Market

MB110955 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The ministry of commerce and industry, in conjunction with Zambia industrial and commercial associations, has mapped out a strategy to eliminate black marketeering in the country. The minister of commerce and industry, Leanard Subulwa, said his ministry and the association are looking into this situation of essential commodities and import license procedures to fight black marketeering. The minister, who described black marketeering as a thorn in the flesh affecting the consumers, said his ministry is worried about black marketeering and as a result it is (?studying) ways and means of eliminating it.